

# Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 26.

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1897.

No. 33.

## A Fine New Lot of our Fall Goods.

OUT GLASS AND STERLING SILVER

The Newest,  
The Best and  
The Cheapest.

### Brushes, Combs, Mirrors

And all kinds of Manicure  
and Toilet Sets.

We have this year a Beautiful Assortment and Guarantee Everything.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co. THE JEWELLERS,  
47 GOVERNMENT ST.

## Take a Pointer

Out of an Advertisement.

## GOOD TIMES ARE COMING

Year 1897 is the beginning of better times, taken from a table of the years of depression and good business. The years 1898 and 1899 are shown as years of good times and high prices. Now is the time for people to make investments, buy stocks, "corner lots," goods, etc., and hold till the big boom next year. It is evident that the time to make money has come. All signs point to a great wave of prosperity during the next few years. Now is the time to loosen one's hold of purse-strings and reach out after new business.

### That's What We Have Done.

This is how:—By placing within price-range of everyone a complete and up-to-date collection of

Jackets, Capes, Wool Underwear, New Season Dress  
Fabric Novelties, Mantings, Blankets,  
Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.

## THE WESTSIDE.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

## Look Out for Burglars.



The man for house breaking in other cities has reached Victoria. Be on your guard. Beware of strangers. You should patronize us. We bar all the doors and protect you from high prices and extortion.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY:

Smith's Sodas, Cartoons, . . . 20c.  
Pratt's Astral Oil, Tin . . . \$1.40  
Cornmeal, 10 lbs . . . 20c.  
Rolled Oats, 9 lbs . . . 25c.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

### WM. STEWART,

THE LEADING LADIES' TAILOR

will shortly open up a branch establishment in Victoria especially adapted for the production of the finest garments known to the ladies tailoring trade.

Having secured the services of Miss Hampton, late of New York, whose knowledge and experience has been acquired with the finest designers from London and Paris, ladies can rest assured that all work entrusted to her care will receive that attention and skill which is the outcome of actual experience.

Our specialties will be Ladies' Evening Gowns, Opera Cloaks, Tea Gowns and our well known Ladies' Tailor Made Garments. Special attention will be paid to harmonize colors with the complexion.

Everything will be done in the immediate future that will make this establishment the equal of the celebrated firms of Bonferroni and Worth. DUE NOTICE OF OPENING WILL BE GIVEN.

## Not Coming, But Here.

## ENVELOPES

FROM 75c. PER M. UPWARDS.

See our Window for Prices and Quality.  
No. 71 Government Street.

T. N. Hibben & Co.

## Marriage No Failure.

TAMILKANDE! TAMILKANDE! the pride of Ceylon.  
The fragrance of thy leaves in both hemispheres are known.  
Gives happiness to millions—sets the tired heart free,  
And binds the laurel wreath around TAMILKANDE TEA.

Within the lowly cottage or in Manorial halls,  
Gives courage in life's battle whenever duty calls.  
Relieves the weary hours  
In the struggle for existence in this "Canada of ours."

All hail, TAMILKANDE! its every leaf and vine,  
That makes this life worth living in this or any clime,  
Proves marriage no failure—disputed though it be—  
If supplied with a pound of TAMILKANDE TEA!

—Post Laureate to the Tamilkande Tea Co., Montreal.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—A charmingly situated two-story residence on the Esplanade road, containing 14 rooms and modern conveniences, lately occupied by G. Gillespie, Esq. For further particulars apply Lowenberg, Harris, & Co.

ONLY 75 CENTS per sack; good, dry Island potatoes. Fruit Association, City Market (inside). Free delivery.

FIRST CLASS APPLES of home production, and in the best of condition, at Fruit Association, City Market. Pears only 50 cents per box.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED for small family. References exchanged. Address A. C. S. Times office. Oct 14-1w.

WANTED—At once, waiter. Apply Victoria Hotel. Oct 14-1w.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written order. M. A. Ashley, Esq., Esplanade Road, October 14, 1897. Oct 14-1w.

WANTED TO RENT—A roomed house near Central school; also cottage near car line, Victoria West, Beaumont Boggs & Co., 28 Broad street. Oct 14-1w.

LOST—On Wednesday, on Pandora or Blanchard street, an overcoat with cape. Finder will confer a favor by leaving same at Times office. Oct 14-1w.

GOLF GOLF—Just received, a large supply of Silver-Town Golf Balls and Forging Clubs at J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government street.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; well heated. M. Wall, The Vernon.

SECOND HAND GUNS bought and sold. Ammunition always on hand at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson street. Oct 14-1w.

DOG SHOW—A splendid stock of English and American dog collars and chains at Henry Short & Sons, Gunmakers, 72 Douglas street.

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Gossel & Co., 109 Government street. Telephone call No. 58.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 140. A. C. Howe. Oct 14-1w.

COAL & WOOD. BAKER & COLSTON (LATE G. GAWLEY & CO.) Warehouse office, Belleville St., Victoria. Double Screened Alexandra Coal, . . . \$5.00 ton. Do. Sack or Lump, Wellington. 8.00 ton. First Quality Dry Cordwood, . . . 3.25 cord. Full weight and measure guaranteed. All orders executed day received. Telephone in name, Gawley & Co., No. 407.

## COAL. CITY COAL DEPOT

ESTABLISHED 1882.

We sell the best.  
Double Screened Coal, \$5 per ton.  
Lump Coal, \$5.50 per ton.  
Coke Lump, for furnaces, \$5.

See Terms cash. Your order solicited.

W. WALKER,

Office Store St., opp. Telegraph Hotel.

## COAL.

New Vancouver Coal Co., Ltd.,  
NANAIMO, B.C.

VICTORIA AGENTS—KINGHAM & CO., Office cor. Fort and Broad Sts. Telephone 213.

Double Screened Southfield Coal, \$5.00 per ton.  
Double Screened New Wellington, 6.00 per ton.  
Or 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city; weight guaranteed.

Coal Wharf Foot of Johnson Street.

CHAMBERLAIN AND TUPPER.

Doubt Expressed as to the Genuinehood of Recent Compliments.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—The following is dated from London: In Canadian circles there is considerable talk has arisen over the candidature of a Montreal newspaper, in which a son of Joseph Chamberlain was credited with making a complimentary reference to Sir Charles Tupper because he abstained from taking part in the jubilee festivities. Further reference was said to have been made by Mr. Chamberlain, claiming enormous success for all schemes associated with Sir Charles Tupper's name. Well-informed people are disposed to doubt the accuracy of these remarks put in the mouth of Mr. Chamberlain and refuse to believe that he ever made any such statements.

### CABLE DISPATCHES.

A Conspiracy to Kill in Serbia—Against Bi-Metallism.

London, Oct. 14.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, describing the proceedings of the trial of two hundred brigands and receivers of stolen property, now in progress at Tschischak, Serbia, says it has developed a plot for the systematic plundering and murdering of members of the Liberal party at the instigation of the Radicals, prominent among whom is Deputy Tadjich. A well known member of the assembly says: The leader of the brigands, a man named Baritch, testified that he killed a school master named Bachevitch, who was also a political writer, at the instigation of Deputy Tadjich, and deposed that the latter promised to assist him to escape into Montenegro, where, according to the deputy, Prince Nicholas, who also desired the death of Bachevitch, was to reward him handsomely. Deputy Tadjich then sounded Baritch as to the possibility of assassinating King Alexander of Serbia. When this stage of the proceedings was reached the brigand leader suddenly stopped the disclosures and declared his previous testimony false, but the retraction is said to be due to a bribe from Deputy Tadjich.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Constantinople says the Sultan is making strenuous efforts to obtain the withdrawal of the American missionaries from the interior of Asia Minor. If the efforts are successful, the policy of exterminating the Armenians will be accomplished without European witness.

At Liverpool at 12:30 to-day wheat, spot, was firm; corn, the same. The Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.

There was a heavy snow fall this morning over the Westmoreland hills. All the afternoon papers to-day publish editorials urging the British cabinet at the meeting to-morrow to give the coup de grace to all rumors of any intention upon the part of the government to tamper with the currency.

The Westminster Gazette, in a financial article, says: "The pandering to the bi-metallic fall, which there is every reason to believe the government is secretly indulging in—its policy of graceless concessions, has aroused untold anxiety in business circles, which have been voiced in a letter of protest signed by a majority of the leading men of the city, expressing grave objections to any movement by the government in the direction of bi-metallicism." The paper remarks in conclusion: "It is inconceivable that the government should prove fustian enough to yield to Yankee silver agitators without consulting and taking the weighty advice of the business community."

### A RACE WAR.

Tennessee Whitecaps Killed by a Negro Defending His Life.

Milan, Tenn., Oct. 14.—A large party of whitecaps went to the home of Dot Price, negro, and riddled the doors and windows with bullets. The negro, through the window, fired repeatedly into the gang, and groans and yells testified to his deadly aim. William Scies was found dead surrounded by four of his companions dying from mortal wounds. The bodies were soon spirited away, but it is learned that three of the wounded men will die. Intense excitement is reported, and a race war is predicted, as the whitecaps are swearing vengeance on the negroes, who defiantly dare them to do their worst.

### BORN LUCKY.

A Seattle Fireman One of Four Heirs to a Million.

Seattle, Oct. 14.—By the death of his father in Scotland, George Burns, until recently a fireman on the revenue cutter Grant, receiving a salary of \$28 per month, becomes one of four heirs to an estate valued at \$1,000,000. He will, it is expected, secure a portion of the estate.

### NEW YORK ELECTION.

A Report That Henry George Has Withdrawn From the Contest.

New York, Oct. 14.—The Press says that Henry George has withdrawn as the United States Democracy's candidate for mayor. James O'Brien says he will run for mayor and put Peter Padigan in his own place for sheriff.

### CABLE NEWS.

Paris, Oct. 14.—President Faure of France today signed the appointment of M. J. Pétrot, the retiring French ambassador at Washington, as French ambassador at Madrid, and that of M. Jules Cambon, the retiring governor-general of Algeria, as French ambassador at Washington.

## THE GRAND TRUNK TRAINS COLLIDE NEAR OTTAWA

Semi-Annual Meeting of Stockholders—A Surplus of \$13,000 Shown.

The President Attributes the Improvement to More Economical Management, Etc.

London, Oct. 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada was held to-day. The attendance was large and hearty. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the road, congratulated the stockholders on the announcement that the accounts showed a surplus of \$13,540. He said the prospects of the road were brighter than for years, adding that while the passenger traffic was greatly decreased, owing to the depression, the revenue therefrom declined but little because of greater care being taken in collecting tickets. The increased revenue, the president further explained, was due to reforms, decreased working expenses, improved management and the establishment of permanent economies in the operation of the road. The agreement with the Chicago & Grand Trunk railroad, said Sir Charles, was as favorable as the agreement of 1894. The same ratio was not expected for the coming six months, but he added, Canada and the United States are undoubtedly entering upon a period of increasing prosperity. Referring to clause 22 of the Dingley bill, the president said he was happy to announce that Attorney-General McKenna had declared it to be unconstitutional, thus removing a cause of friction. The president then expressed the hope that his proposal to the Central Vermont bondholders would be accepted and that a permanent alliance with the Wabash railroad would be effected. The president praised the management of the Grand Trunk railroad and emphasized the importance of encouraging factories along the line.

Mr. Baker, a shareholder, attacked the board of directors, saying it did not show any qualifications for managing an American railroad. The condition of the Grand Trunk, Mr. Baker continued, was due to the reckless acquisition of subsidiary lines. He was surprised at the president for presenting an incomplete statement and denounced the appointment of an American, Mr. Charles M. Hayes, as general manager, as he claimed the management of American railroads was notoriously rotten.

### YELLOW FEVER SERUM.

A Discovery Which Makes the Disease Harmless.

Montevideo, Oct. 13.—Dr. San Arell, who was a few months ago announcing his discovery of the yellow fever germ, now announces the discovery of a serum which, he declares, make yellow fever harmless. He will publish a pamphlet explaining his last discovery. The details will be withheld until the doctor officially notifies the medical society of Uruguay when he has accomplished his task.

He experienced great difficulty before he perfected his curative serum. He made experiments on many animals, especially young horses and oxen, which had been inoculated with fever virus. After a year's work he finally succeeded in producing a serum which he found would immunize inoculated animals.

### THE DURRANT CASE.

Reasons Urged For Its Speedy Determination.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The motion for a speedy hearing of the Durrant case presents the following reasons: That the case involves the prompt administration of the criminal laws of California; that appellant has been convicted of murder in the first degree, judgment of conviction has been passed upon him and affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal of the state and this proceeding delays punishment of appellant in accordance with the judgment pronounced against him; that the appeal in this case prevents the prompt administration of the criminal laws of California; that by reason of the proceeding, and others of like character pending in this court the enforcement of the criminal laws of California is hampered and thwarted and the laws of that state for the administration of justice and the punishment of crime are rendered largely nugatory and are brought into question and contempt; that, therefore, a speedy determination of the case is in the interest of justice, law and order, and is a matter of the utmost importance to the people of California.

### TELEPHONE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Portland, Or., Oct. 13.—The Sunset Telephone company to-day started four gangs of men to work on the telephone line between this city and San Francisco. The line now extends from Portland south to Eugene, and north from San Francisco to Redding, leaving a gap of 300 miles. It is expected this gap will be closed and telephone connection between Portland and San Francisco established on January 1. This line will complete telephone connection from Vancouver, B.C., to the north, through Whistler, Kamloops, Seattle, Tacoma to Portland and thence to San Francisco, and will then be one of the longest lines in the United States.

Three Men Killed and Several Severely Injured—An Operator at Fault.

Grenier, the Libeller of Mr. Tarte, Sentenced to Six Months in Jail.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—There was a collision on the C.P.R. at Stittsville a few miles from this city, to-day. The express from Toronto ran into a freight. Engineer Rondeau, of the express train; R. Peden, mail clerk; and a tramp who was stealing a ride, were killed. McCaug, engineer of the freight, had his leg broken. Hastey, a brakeman on the freight, is seriously injured and is reported dead. The fireman of the express and Mail Clerk Birchall had narrow escapes. It is said that the operator at Stittsville failed to hold the express.

James Fleming, of Cantley, a cattleman, is now reported dead, making five.

The killed in the railway accident are: Frank Laurendeau, engineer, Ottawa, body still in the wreck; Robert Peden, mail-clerk, Ottawa, killed; James Hastey, brakeman, killed, his body being found in the tank; John Kearney, cattleman, freight train, killed; James Fleming, Cantley, cattleman on freight, badly injured; Birchall, mail-clerk, scalp wounds.

There is no truth in the report that Lieut. Col. Otter is to be removed from Toronto to be deputy minister of militia at Ottawa. Lieut. Col. Panet is still deputy and has not asked for superannuation. When he does it will require to be a French-Canadian who takes his place. There are only three French-Canadian deputies in the service, and the number cannot with any fairness be reduced.

D. I. Moody arrived at noon to-day and will hold his first gospel service in Rideau park this afternoon.

Grenier, who libelled Hon. Mr. Tarte, got six months in the common jail. It is stated upon what appears to be excellent authority that two of the ablest lawyers of the maritime provinces are about to join the bar of British Columbia. These are Sir Charles Hildner Tupper and Hon. Fred. Peters, who, it is said, will form a partnership. While in British Columbia for the sealing commission these gentlemen recognized that it offered exceptional opportunities, and a few weeks will probably see them on their way back there.

Consul-General Ansell has written the premier expressing the grateful acknowledgments of President Diaz of Mexico for Canada's congratulation on his escape from assassination.

Chief Preventive Officer Anderson, of Toronto, has been suspended, on the charge that he asked a United States officer to pass a package into the United States without examination. The government has been invited to send a representative to the international fisheries conference to be held in Florida next winter.

The formal opening of the Drummond County railway will take place on Friday, the 22nd.

The year book for 1896 was issued to-day. It is a splendid collection of statistical information, but the volume is greatly reduced in size.

### JUST FINDING IT OUT.

The San Franciscans Give Us a Bit of News Already Known.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—Information has just been received that the Canadian Pacific railway has placed two corps of surveyors in the field, with a view of opening up the Stikkeen river route to the Yukon mines. From the mouth of the river to the point at which the road down the Yukon begins there are said to be no engineering difficulties, and it is believed that the line can be kept open for seven months in the year. It is proposed to run a fast line of steamers from Victoria to Fort Wrangel. Steam vessels can be run up the Stikkeen river about 140 miles. From this point a road can be built to Teslin lake, 150 miles further. Light draught steamers will be placed on the Yukon, and it is believed that Dawson City can be reached in ten days from Victoria, or twelve days from San Francisco.

### A NATURAL PHENOMENA.

St. Louis, Oct. 13.—A local commission merchant has brought to light a phenomenon which is attracting the attention of scientists here. "Within one of the employees of the commission house was dressing a turkey hen, he was dumfounded to find in its interior a live, well formed young turkey as large as a full grown fapon." It is perfect in every way except that the head, which was attached to the mother, has a fatty growth. The little turkey died as soon as it was removed from its dead mother. It was preserved in alcohol, and is now in the collection of the Missouri Medical College, where it is attracting the attention of the medical fraternity.

### THE WINE OUTPUT POOR.

London, Oct. 13.—The Times to-day publishes a number of letters from prominent merchants, showing that the French vintage for the year is very bad, the production being only half the normal output of France. The French outlook is also very bad. The Italian vintage is exceptionally good.



## THE SEALING DISPUTE

Officials of the British Foreign Office Astonished at Sherman's "Tone of Surprise."

The Daily News Thinks a Scheme of Compensating Canadian Sealers Probable.

London, Oct. 13.—Officials of the British foreign office reiterate that the Marquis of Salisbury agreed to join in a conference of sealing experts, representing the United States, Canada and Great Britain, but, they add, he did not agree to take part in a conference on the subject with Russia and Japan. The foreign officials are unable to say what the government is prepared to do until Secretary Sherman's latest dispatch on the conference question is received. But they express astonishment at what they term "the tone of surprise" assumed by Secretary Sherman in his reply to the Marquis of Salisbury.

The Daily Graphic says editorially: "With the characteristic ill grace, Secretary Sherman had at first climbed down and agreed to Lord Salisbury's view on the Behring sea conference. If the great collected conference of the United States and Russia ever meets it will leave the question just where it is to-day."

The Times says: "Allowing for the peculiarities of American diplomacy there is no reason to quarrel with Secretary Sherman's reply on the subject of the Behring sea conference. We entirely disbelieve that Lord Salisbury in his oral communications with Ambassador Hay ever departed from the position adopted in his final note of July 28. But it is unnecessary to deal seriously with the expressions of astonishment obviously intended to cover the failure of an attempt to bluff the British government in a manner disapproved by the leading organs of American opinion." The editorial continues: "When we have settled our relations with the United States on the basis of the Paris award it may be practicable to establish a wider agreement for the protection of seal life by land as well as by sea, but meanwhile a much more urgent matter that Saturday's cabinet council will have to deal with is the reply to the Wolcott commission."

The Standard says: "We hope that the withdrawal of Secretary Sherman's position augurs favorably and the American reference will improve instead of embitter the relations between England and the United States."

The Daily News says: "It is not denied by the English experts that unless something is done the fur seals will be exterminated, though probably they will fix the date of extinction further in the future than the American experts. England has a greater interest in averting such a result than America has. Something must be done. What that something may be, however, is a question for the governments and not experts to decide. It is probable that a settlement may be arrived at by compensating the Canadian sealers in a lump sum for abrogating their rights under the Paris award. There is reason to believe that Washington is not indisposed to entertain this."

The Daily News says further: "Once this principle is admitted it is not likely that there will be any difficulty in fixing the amount of compensation, and if this vested interest were cleared away there would be no difficulty in arranging with the United States for say five years' close time on both land and sea. A few thousand seals of course could be killed annually to supply the Indians with food, but the immense slaughter for the sake of skins would cease until 1903. We should not be surprised if Lord Salisbury instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote on his return to Washington to negotiate on such a basis."

## THE SENORITA'S ESCAPE.

How She Eluded the Vigilance of the Spanish in Cuba.

New York, Oct. 13.—Senorita Cisneros, whose daring escape from a Spanish prison in Cuba was reported a few days ago, arrived here to-day on the steamer Seneca. It appears that while she was still in prison her friends secured a passport for one Juan Sola, and statement 31 was held in the same name. This was three days before the boat sailed. On the Saturday when the Seneca was to leave Havana, detectives watched the gangways with extra caution. All day long they remained at their posts, examining the passports, which all passengers have to show before leaving Havana.

Their vigilance, it is alleged, would probably have prevented the departure of Miss Cisneros from Cuba even after her escape from jail had it not been for a little refreshment which was served to the detectives by friends of the Cuban lady who were aboard and around the Seneca. The refreshments included wine. The chief of police of Havana came aboard while the refreshment part of the plot was in progress, and it is claimed that he, too, fell a victim to the wiles of the Cisneros sisters. It was only a few minutes before the Seneca was ready to pull out from her dock when a slim young fellow came running across the wharf. He had no baggage and was fashionably dressed. He walked up the gang plank. The detectives stopped him. "My name is Juan Sola," he said, and he showed his passport. Everything was satisfactory, so the senator was allowed to go aboard. Miss Cisneros' friends when they saw that everything was satisfactory disembarked and watched the ship pull out under the frowning Spanish guns, carrying its burden to safety under the Stars and Stripes. Miss Cisneros did not court danger any more than was necessary, and at once went to her cabin, and the next day, when Morro Castle was left far behind, she appeared on deck transformed into Senorita Juan Sola, alias Cisneros, and dressed in a becoming red gown.

The senator retired as soon as she reached the Hotel Waldorf and refused to be seen. A close watch is being kept upon her, and she will be given full opportunities to have all the rest she desires from the exciting experiences of the past year. The Cuban Junta has issued an invitation to the people of Greater New

York and vicinity interested in Senorita Cisneros and the cause of Cuba to attend a reception to be tendered to her at Delmonico's on Saturday night. As the reception will be really a demonstration of sympathy with the struggling republic, speakers of national reputation will address the gathering.

## HAWAII IS PEACEFUL.

No Fear Now of a Japanese Uprising—Gunboats to be Ordered Home.

New York, Oct. 12.—It is definitely announced at the navy department, according to a Washington dispatch, that when the cruiser Baltimore leaves for Hawaii, probably next week, she will carry with her orders for the Yorktown and Wheeling to go to Mare Island.

The withdrawal of these two gunboats means that the administration is satisfied that the Baltimore and the gunboat Bennington will be sufficient to protect American interests in the island in the future. It indicates that the temporary need which called the two gunboats to Honolulu has expired and the president feels safe in directing their return.

It is frankly admitted, continues the dispatch, that the only reason the authorities had for sending the gunboats to Hawaii was because of a fear that Japanese residents of the islands, instigated by their government, might precipitate a riot which would wreck the Dole administration and place them in power unless checked by the United States.

The authorities believe the presence of such a large force of American vessels in Honolulu harbor had much to do with the peaceful conditions now obtaining.

## FANATICS LOST HEART.

When They Learned That Their Leader Was Dead.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 13.—Advices from the Herald correspondent in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, says the details of the last big battle at Canudos have reached that city.

There is no longer any doubt of the death of Antonio Conselheiro, the fanatic leader. He was killed early in the battle, but the fact of his death did not become generally known until after the fighting had been going on for several hours. When they learned of it the fanatics, who, up to that time had been fighting savagely, lost heart and were killed by the hundreds.

Conselheiro's body was found in one of the streets of Canudos. Around him were the bodies of about a hundred of his personal guard, who had died in a last desperate fight to save their chief. The bodies were fearfully hacked and mutilated.

Beside the body of Conselheiro lay an imperial flag, a red cross on a white background.

The capture of the city was accomplished by the government troops with the aid of torch and dynamite. When the fanatics saw certain defeat they applied the torch to many houses and scores of them rushed in and were burned to death, preferring that to surrender. The government troops burned the remaining houses.

Three thousand of the rebels who escaped the awful slaughter at Canudos have been taken prisoners and now the rebellion may be said to be over.

## CONFESSION TO EIGHT MURDERS.

Lyons, France, Oct. 13.—A shepherd named Vacher has been arrested near Lyons charged with committing a series of so-called Jack-the-Ripper murders. He has confessed to eight murders. The authorities say Vacher was formerly confined in an insane asylum. The murders attributed to him commenced in 1894, and appear to have been actuated by purely bloodthirsty instincts, as the victims were all poor people.

## GERMAN SPY IN FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The Gil Blas says that a German was arrested yesterday at the camp of the Chateaux, and on being searched the authorities found upon him notes regarding the organization and mobilization of the French troops at the camp. The prisoner was also said to have endeavored to obtain specimens of the cartridges and shells of the latest design.



THE BANNER OF DEATH.

A man cannot straddle the fence when it comes to the question of good health or ill health. Either he marches under the flag of health or the banner of death. It is the simplest thing in the world to keep health, if men and women only will. For that reason it is almost incredible that men and women will continue to neglect their health even after they must realize that they are marching under the banner of death.

The great majority of diseases have their inception in indigestion, biliousness and impure blood. Among these diseases are fevers, consumption, nervous prostration, brain-wrecking nervous prostration, insanity, breeding neuralgia, emaciating malaria and all manner of disgusting blood and skin diseases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a cure for all these diseases, if taken in anything like reasonable time. It is not a cure-all, but cures the diseases mentioned for the reason that they are caused and aggravated by the same disorders. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and builds firm flesh and healthy nerve fiber. Don't be misled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking something else.

"Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me of a severe case of poisoning of the blood," writes Mrs. Ella B. Rice, of Coast, Santa Cruz Co., Cal. "I had, one after another, would break out on my arms, and were very painful. I have tried the badly-patched arsenicals without any benefit whatever, and not until I took the 'Discovery' did I get well. That was two years ago, and I have not had a blot or sore of any kind since."

Accidents occur in every home. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice tells what to do. Send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of postage and mailing matter, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy. French cloth binding, 50 cents.

## THE EASIEST ROUTE

Interesting Letter From A. L. Poudrier, the Dominion Land Surveyor, to a Spokane Paper.

A Description of the Route From Ashcroft—Free from Difficulties and Dangers.

The following is from the Spokane Spokesman-Review of the 12th inst.:

Robson, B. C., Oct. 6.—To the Editor of the Spokesman-Review: The government of British Columbia has spent many thousands of dollars during the last eight or nine years in exploring and surveying the north of the province, and, although the work is not quite completed, the portion more nearly related to the Yukon country is now fairly well known.

Having been employed during several years at that work, it has been my good fortune to travel many times through that great valley which begins at the Fraser river and reaches the source of the Yukon, that is, Teslin lake. The valley of the Yukon is simply a continuation of that cut, and, as described in the far ages, this kind of stream was far longer than it now is.

From Fraser lake to Glenora the distance is 278 miles. The trail was never cut wide, as the portion after leaving Teslin is seldom used, and in many places barely visible. For a large party, with men ready to cut a fallen tree once in a while or to clear a thicket of underbrush, it would cause but little delay, but for a small party it would be a serious loss of time. The country here is similar in appearance to the portion just described. Game is plentiful, feed common, and open land offer met with.

ACCESSIBLE FROM THE SEA. The navigation from the sea on the Stikkeen to Glenora is easy, and there are, I believe, two steamers running continually. Telegraph creek is a good point to obtain supplies, and it was easy to find packers there, but one cannot see how the excitement and rush to the Yukon may have affected the place.

From Glenora to Teslin lake, by the pack trail, was 130 miles. They are now cutting a wagon road and surveying a railroad for the Canadian Pacific, and large trains will be employed all winter freighting goods and machinery to the lake, and this winter will be a very busy season.

The country north of the Stikkeen is perhaps a little more wooded than further south, but, nevertheless, food for horses is very abundant. Gold is found on nearly every stream, and on the Thulston and Doodson rich prospects have been located.

TESLIN LAKE DESCRIBED. Teslin lake is a very beautiful sheet of water, from two to six miles in width, and about 80 miles in length. The shores are not high, and are generally covered with the same short growth of trees which characterizes all of the interior plateaus. A saw mill has lately been built at the lake, and several steamers will be constructed during the winter.

The navigation from the lake to Dawson City is open, there being only one rapid, which is not of much importance. THE SOURCE OF THE YUKON. The river coming out of Lake Teslin is called the Hootalinqua, and then the Lewes to the point where the Pelly reaches it, at old Fort Selkirk, where it takes the name of Yukon. I believe this is wrong. The Hootalinqua and Lewes are, by far, the largest feeders of the Yukon; they are also in the same line of direction. Therefore, according to the rules of physical geography, it should be called the Yukon, and Teslin lake is its source.

Two noted gold fields are known in New Caledonia—The Omineca, north of Fraser lake, and the Cassiar, which begins at Telegraph creek. Large amounts have been taken from this locality. In Omineca powerful companies have started hydraulic mining on a large scale, and, no doubt, the same will soon be done in Cassiar. People with experience in that line and with sufficient capital do not need to go as far as the Yukon. Cassiar offers as rich a prize as Klondike to the hydraulic miner.

FIELDS YET UNDEVELOPED. Large tracts are not yet prospected at all, even for placer, and nothing whatever has been done in the line of quartz mining. It is known that rich deposits of galena occur on the Skeena, and rich copper ore is to be found on the Stikkeen and on Teslin lake. Native copper has been mined for ages by the Indians from this locality and has been hammered into shields used for currency, which can yet be obtained.

There is no doubt that the road from the sea to Telegraph creek, by the Stikkeen, will be largely used next spring; and as the great field for prospecting will be the upper Yukon, Teslin lake should be a busy spot next year.

For those who wish to take horses or cattle, the way I have described from Quesnelle offers no dangers of any sort, no difficulties. Far from it, it is one of the most pleasant trails to travel, and I have remembered many happy days employed riding gaily along and camping at night in the most beautiful scenery. With such a climate during spring, summer and autumn, it is easy to forgive a few weeks of cold weather.

A. L. POUDRIER, Dominion Surveyor. Confusion as to the choice of a blood-purifier is unnecessary. There is but one best Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, being the only blood purifier to be placed on exhibition.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR Windson's Salt For Table and Dairy, Purist and Best

## Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

## Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness, 25 cents.

plied by two branches of the Nasce river, the Kootenay and Cheam-Wean. Thence the trail follows two branches of the Kootenay, the main branch of the Kootenay, the trail strikes a small river called the First South branch of the Stikkeen. At the mouth of this the Stikkeen is crossed by swimming the horses. Telegraph creek and Glenora are quite close.

From Fraser lake to Glenora the distance is 278 miles. The trail was never cut wide, as the portion after leaving Teslin is seldom used, and in many places barely visible. For a large party, with men ready to cut a fallen tree once in a while or to clear a thicket of underbrush, it would cause but little delay, but for a small party it would be a serious loss of time. The country here is similar in appearance to the portion just described. Game is plentiful, feed common, and open land offer met with.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR Windson's Salt For Table and Dairy, Purist and Best

## "To Gild Refined Gold---

To paint the fly." Somehow laudatory adjectives appear to be a surfeit of words in describing E. B. Eddy's Matches. These words, "E. B. Eddy's Matches," seem to embrace all excellence, and to which any words of eulogy would be almost superfluous.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited.

## Corporation of the City of Victoria

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1897.

PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SEC. 62, THE MUNICIPAL CLAUSES ACT 1896.

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1897.....	City debt.....
Jan. 1, 1897.....	Municipal council.....
Bank of B. N. A.....	Civic salaries.....
Jan. 1, 1897.....	City institutions (maintenance).....
Land and improvement tax.....	Buildings and surveys.....
Water rate and.....	Streets, bridges and sidewalks.....
rents.....	Miscellaneous.....
Trades licenses.....	Education.....
Liquor licenses.....	Board of health.....
Pier and Co. Tax.....	
Police Court fees and fees.....	
Road tax.....	
Revenue tax.....	
Cemetery fees.....	
Dog tax.....	
Found fees.....	
Market fees and rents.....	
Prov. Govt. in aid of fire department.....	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	
Admission to houses special rate.....	
Education.....	
Prov. Govt. per capita grant.....	
Special rate.....	
Board of Health.....	
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1897.....	
Refunds, Darry Island station.....	
Special rate.....	
City Hall, 7th Oct., 1897.	
Certified Correct, JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.	CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

## WANTS.

WANTED—Girl for general house work. Apply during the forenoon to Mrs. Cochran, 130 Chatham street. oct11-17

WANTED—To rent, Calligraph typewriter. Must be in good condition. Address "Calligraph," this office. auct

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Three newly calved cows, Jersey grade. Apply to 80 Douglas street. oct11-17

FOR SALE—Farm, comprising about 45 acres, on Esquimalt Lagoon, fronting Royal Roads. For full particulars apply to 35 Johnson street. sept16-17

FOR SALE—The fixtures, furniture and stock of the Hall Saloon, Fort street. Immediate possession given. Apply to A. W. Barnett, on the premises, or to Wm. Harrison, 87 and 89 Johnson street. sept12-17

## TO LET.

TO LET—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, from 1st June. Apply B. Porter & Sons, Douglas street.

## VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ont. Vet. Col. Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Office at Bry's Livery, 109 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Will promptly attend to day or night. Victoria, B.C.

## SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and compounds cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munro, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A & W. WILSON, FURNITURE AND GASFITTING. Bill Hargrave and Thomas Wilson, Dealers in new and second-hand furniture and gasfitting. Estimates given. Office at 109 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Will promptly attend to day or night. Victoria, B.C.

TAKE NOTE—Ladies' dresses and gowns, suits and coats of dyed fast colors by practical dyers. We guarantee no rubbing off. Provincial Dye Works, corner Langley and Fort streets. oct11-17

MISS LILLIAN L. ARMSTRONG, Florist and Decorator. Specialties for funerals, church engagements and receptions. Terms for flowers, etc. Address, 25 Fernwood Road, City. oct13-17

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day at publication up to 4 p. m.

MRS. DR. C. C. CHAMBERS, the celebrated Clairvoyant and Medium, Clairvoyant Room, 2nd floor.

HOUSES FOR SALE. 2 roomed house, 1870 1/2 street, \$1,500; 3 roomed house, corner Colquhoun Bay road and Oak Bay avenue, \$2,500; 2 roomed house, Carr street, 2nd floor, \$1,400; cottage on Hudson street, \$1,300; cottage on Randall street, \$1,200; 2 roomed cottage on Stanley street, \$1,500; 2 roomed cottage, Spring Ridge, \$2,500. A. W. MOORE & CO., 80 Government street.

## Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

## NOTICE.

To Prospectors, Miners and Holders of Mineral Claims on unoccupied land within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company's land grant, FOR ONE YEAR ONLY from the date of this notice, the Railway Company will sell their rights to minerals (except coal and iron) and the surface rights of mineral claims, at the price of \$5.00 per acre. Such sales will be subject to all other reservations contained in conveyances from the Company prior to this date. One half of the purchase money to be paid ten days after recording the claim with the Government and a duplicate of the record to be filed in the Company's Land Office, Victoria, on payment of the first instalment. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments, the first payment of six and twelve months, without interest. Present holders of Mineral Claims who have not previously made other arrangements with the Company for acquiring Surface and Mineral Rights, are hereby notified to do so once make the first payment on their Claims, as otherwise they will be deemed and treated as trespassers. LEONARD H. SOLLIT, Land Commissioner. Victoria, B.C., June 1st, 1897.

## Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of Section 60 of the "Municipal Clauses Act, 1896," that the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria has by resolution passed at a meeting of the said Council held on the 4th day of October, instant, declared that two certain wooden buildings or structures with the sheds in rear and unbuilding thereunto belonging, situated, situate, and being upon the lot or piece of land known as the west part of Lot 180, Block 1, Victoria City, and which said wooden buildings are known as Nos. 11 and 13 Johnson street, all being within the Municipal limits of the City of Victoria, are and the same and each and every of them and every part thereof respectively are and is a nuisance and dangerous to public health, and it is ordered that the same shall be pulled down and removed by the owners, agents, lessees or occupiers thereof, and in case of default by the said owners, agents, lessees or occupiers thereof, within five days after publication of this notice in a daily newspaper published in such Municipality to comply with this order, it is hereby ordered that such pulling down and removal of the said buildings and structures shall be done by the sanitary officer of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria at the cost of the owner of the premises, and that the cost of such pulling down and removal of the said buildings and structures shall be added to the rate payable by the owner of the premises, and that the same shall be a lien in favor of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria.

WILLIAM J. DOWLER, C.M.O. City Clerk's Office, Victoria, October 13th, 1897.

## FOR SALE.

On Foster Island 8,181 acres of mixed forest, grass and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and mineral rights at \$21 per acre. Title, Crown Grant. The Island abounds with game, the bay is full of fish. For further particulars see Directory. Apply H. J. BURNETT, Esquimalt Street.



# DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

## CURE WOMAN'S ILLS.

### A SAFE, SPEEDY AND EFFECTIVE BLOOD BUILDER AND NERVE RESTORER.

#### Bright Eyes, Rosy Cheeks and Elastic Step Follow the Use of This Unrivalled Health Giver.

##### WEAK AND EASILY TIRED.

From the Moncton Transcript.

One of the happiest couples in Notre Dame, N.B., is Mr. Will Colborne and his wife. For the cause of so much happiness they are indebted in a great measure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, of which Mrs. Colborne was quickly cured of a most stubborn malady. This is how Mrs. Colborne tells the story of her illness and cure:—

"When I was three years old I had an attack of inflammation of the lungs from which for a long time I did not wholly recover. I was ever after a weak and delicate child, very languid and the least exertion fatigued me. I was extremely nervous, my appetite was never good and my nights frequently sleepless. Growing up I felt my affliction less severe and as time went on I married. Shortly after my marriage all my old symptoms came back in an aggravated form. I could eat nothing and could not sleep at all. My blood became thin and weak and I felt dull and spiritless. I had no ambition and the thought of moving about was distasteful to me. I was so easily fatigued that the exertion of walking up stairs almost overcame me, and I suffered from an almost constant bilious headache. My husband became alarmed at my condition and called in a doctor, though nothing beneficial resulted. I continued to grow worse and acting on the earnest counsel of friends of my husband procured six boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began taking them according to directions. Almost immediately I felt a change; my appetite became keen and I ate my food with a relish. I began to sleep well and the color came back to my face. I became strong and ambitious and could do my usual housework. All the tired feeling disappeared so that I felt like a new person. I have not since felt the least symptoms of my former trouble, nor have I any fears that I shall. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a great blessing to mankind, and I strongly recommend them to all."

##### NERVOUS DISORDERS CURED.

From the Amherst, N.S., Sentinel.

The rugged and the strong do not appreciate to its full extent the blessing of perfect health. It is only those who have passed through a trying illness who feel that health is a treasure to be prized more than silver or gold. Among those who have experienced the truth of this is Miss Sabra Hector, of West River, Hecbert, N.S. This lady has passed through a trying and wearisome illness, from which happily relief was found through the medium of a medicine that has brought health and strength to thousands of others, and whose medicinal virtues will work equally good results in all cases where it is given a fair trial. Miss Hector says:—

"I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they have done wonders for me. About two years ago I became very ill with a complication of diseases. I was suffering from indigestion, biliousness and the resulting nervous disorders, such as sick headache, loss of appetite, a rush of heat and cold. I began doctoring and although I had the best of care I seemed to grow worse every day. I slept but little and when I lay down would grow so hot and suffer from a sensation of smothering that I would find it necessary to arise. Then the other extreme would come and I would shiver with cold. Time went on and there was no improvement in my condition. I was not able to do any work about the house and even the exertion of moving about would tire me out. If I attempted to walk any distance or hurried in the least I would gasp for breath and could scarcely speak. I had a very poor appetite, and what food I ate did not seem to agree with me or furnish needed nourishment, and I also suffered with a severe pain in my side and back. During this time I tried many remedies, but they gave me no relief whatever. I had become so weak and my system was so run down that life was a burden to me. At this stage my attention was directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and

I determined to give them a trial. After using four boxes I felt so much better that hope and encouragement came to me once more. I continued the use of the Pills and found myself steadily gaining. By the time I had used four boxes more I had fully regained my health and strength and I am not only able to do my full share of household work, but also attend to my Sabbath school class and other church duties. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a priceless boon to suffering humanity."

##### Ladies' Ailments.

Many women suffer in silence for honorable reasons. They alone know the pains which afflict them continuously or at regular intervals. Agonizing backaches, headaches, prostration; irregularity of vital functions; the change of life; weakness easily accounted for. All those things have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cannot harm the most delicate girl or woman of advancing age. Read the cures.

##### A WORD OF CAUTION.

A few unscrupulous tradesmen—their cupid-ity excited by the great reputation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—make up or by in the whole-sale market ready-made, some cheap pills, colored pink, which will sell as "Pink Pills" and offer as a substitute for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Such pills are a fraud. The recipe for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is known only to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. All substitutes are therefore useless. To be sure of having none but the genuine pills, purchasers should not

ask for Pink Pills, but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and see that they are put up in a package, the wrapper around which is printed with red ink on white paper and bears the full trademark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Inside the wrapper are Dr. Williams' directions for use. Pay no attention to any dealer who claims to have "the same thing under another name," or something else "just as good." In case of doubt it is better to write (enclosing price, 50 cents for one box or \$2.50 for six boxes) to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

##### PAINT AND DIZZY.

Among the remarkable cures which have followed the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is that of Mrs. Geo. N. Goddard, a well known resident of Annapolis Station, N.B. Mrs. Goddard says:—For five years I was a sufferer from a most peculiar trouble, which seemed to baffie the skill of several physicians. The first symptoms of my trouble I cannot characterize better than by calling them blind spells, as my head would get so bad that I could not see and a blindness would come over me. Then I would grow faint and dizzy and could not walk about. My hands and arms would become perfectly numb and would sometimes remain in this condition for days. Latterly the attacks grew more frequent and more severe. I became so nervous and run down that life was indeed a burden to me. My appetite was very poor and I was pale and emaciated. As regular medical treatment made no improvement in my condition, some of my friends strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last I consented to do so. I had only been taking them for a short time when there was a decided change for the better in my condition. I continued their use and every day my nerves seemed to grow stronger. I gained in flesh and felt like a new woman. I know the load of misery from

which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have relieved me, and I am more than grateful and will never lose an opportunity for saying a good word of this grand medicine."

##### DEPRESSING HEADACHES AND WEAKNESS.

From the Alexandria News.

Another voice in Glenagarry county is willing to swell the chorus of praise to the restorative value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the township of Lancaster lives Mrs. Horry McCrimmon, the wife of a well known farmer. Years ago she became subject to severe headaches, intermittent in occurrence and more or less painful in character. The advance of time saw no improvement. In the spring of 1894 her ailment assumed a more serious form, depressing headaches and extreme weakness. In this condition she consulted one of the best physicians in the vicinity, and after numerous visits and much medicine there was no improvement. Before the summer was over, with the hope of obtaining better results, a visit to California Springs was made. The visit lasted about three weeks, but, unfortunately for Mrs. McCrimmon, there was no discernible improvement arising therefrom. By this time the fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had reached her, and she was seized with a desire to share in their worth. The experiment was duly entered upon and faithfully carried out, until the desired results came. The persistent headache, which defeated the skill of doctors, has vanished, lost vigor is recovered, and the general health so completely restored that Mrs. McCrimmon has been able to work and go about with comfort as she had not been able to do for years. Unmistakably Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for her what others failed to do. Since the first use of the pills Mrs. McCrimmon has recommended them to others and occasionally taken them herself to advantage. Money spent in the purchase of health cannot be ill-spent.

##### BOARD OF TRADE.

##### A Letter Sent to the Canadian Boards of Trade Urging Co-operation

##### Union Wanted to Secure the Clondyke Trade—An Address to Hon. Mr. Sifton.

At the meeting of the council of the British Columbia board of trade held yesterday afternoon many matters were discussed, including the address to be sent to Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, on his return to Victoria from Dyea. A resolution of condolence was passed to the family of the late L. E. Erb, who for many years was a member of the British Columbia board of trade.

The following letter, which the president said had been sent to the different boards of trade in Canada, was then read:

Dear Sir:—The British Columbia Board of Trade is of opinion that the Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion should take immediate steps for securing to Canada the immense trade which has resulted from the rush to the Clondyke gold fields. This trade is at present almost entirely in the hands of United States merchants on the Pacific Coast, and is estimated by the press to have amounted to at least \$2,000,000 during the past few months. The merchants of British Columbia have made strenuous efforts to divert it into Canadian channels. Direct lines of steamships have been established between the Coast cities and the Lynn canal and Skeena river, and large sums of money have been expended in advertising that the Clondyke gold fields are in Canada, and that goods therefore if purchased in the United States are dutiable. In the meantime some of the United States newspapers have and are still grossly misrepresenting facts, and have succeeded in almost nullifying these efforts of British Columbia merchants. Much disappointment is felt here that so many of the Eastern Canadian newspapers continue to refer to the Clondyke as being in Alaska, and also frequently mention Seattle or San Francisco as the outfitting and starting point. As miners' supplies are manufactured in Canada, it is obviously to the advantage of the whole Dominion that the out-fitting should be done in British Columbia. Eastern manufacturers, transportation companies and Western retailers would all benefit by

the diversion of the Clondyke outfitting trade from its present channels. I am therefore instructed to ask your board to unite with this board and the other boards of trade throughout Canada in capturing it before the spring rush commences. To this end will you kindly make as widely known as possible:

1. That the Clondyke gold fields are in Canada.
2. That steamers leave the principal cities of British Columbia for Lynn canal and the Skeena river every few days.
3. That outfits of every description put up by merchants experienced in the outfitting trade, from knowledge acquired in California in early days in many cases, can be purchased in British Columbia on the shortest notice and at lower prices than on the United States side of the line.
4. That such goods can be used in the Clondyke gold fields free of duty, and that all goods from United States and other foreign countries are dutiable.

Several of the boards of trade had replied, promising co-operation with the local board.

Regarding the statements published that the Western Union Telegraph Co. were going to place a wire to Victoria, the president said that the superintendent of the Western Union Co. Mr. Frank Jaynes, had written him that nothing definite had been decided on as yet.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier wrote acknowledging the receipt of the resolution passed by the board asking for cabinet representation for British Columbia. He said the matter would receive the attention of the government.

The letter referred to the board from the city council dealing with the ice locomotive which J. L. Mulvey, of Los Angeles, claimed to have invented, was received and filed. The council, however, placed no confidence in the inventor.

Mr. E. Crow Baker, secretary of the pilotage board, wrote in reply to a letter from the board of trade, saying that the pilotage was now free to vessels unless services are engaged and rendered.

After instructing the secretary to draft the address for presentation to Hon. Clifford Sifton, the council adjourned.

##### ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Sir:—Pardon me for writing you, but I feel compelled to do so. I am a man of a good nature, honest, true, and I have been a sufferer from a most stubborn malady. This is how I tell the story of my illness and cure:—

##### British Columbia.

##### VANCOUVER.

Yancouver, Oct. 13.—A fake raked in considerable money yesterday by selling what he represented as efficacious medicine for autumn complaints, elaborately wrapped up and sealed. When the wrappers were laboriously torn off sure enough there was a bottle inside, but there was nothing in the bottle. Another man, no doubt working with the patent medicine fakir, was selling pulverized pipe-clay at 15 cents a box as tooth powder. The boxes had Japanese labels on them.

Now that the city council has the moral support of the board of trade regarding the licensing of a music hall in the city it is thought the council will pass the music hall by-law introduced by Ald. Towley.

In regard to the rumor that Mr. McKinnon had sold his partially constructed block on Granville street at an advance of \$18,000 upon its cost, Mr. McKinnon said that the only foundation for such a statement is that an offer has been made to him for the block, but no sale has taken place.

The resignation of Mr. W. Skene, the honorary secretary of the board of trade, has been accepted with regret, and Mr. William Stein has been appointed secretary at a salary of \$25 per month.

##### PORT SIMPSON.

Port Simpson, Oct. 9.—We have had unusually stormy weather here lately, the anemometer registering from ninety to two hundred miles in twelve hours, while the rain for the whole of last week amounted to nearly five and three-quarter inches.

There is a great deal of sickness this fall among both whites and Indians. Among those on the sick list are Annie and Willie Alexander, who, under the careful treatment of Dr. A. E. Bolton, are slowly recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

A very interesting lecture on "Early Days in British Columbia" was delivered the other evening in the mission school house by Rev. E. Hobson.

A week ago to-day Capt. J. H. Bousier and Messrs. J. M. Lindsay, Alexander, Geo. Rodge and L. Bousier left in the steam launch Rita for a few days' hunt and have not yet returned.

The Chieftain entered from Port Es-

sington yesterday and proceeded to Naas river.

The steamer Tees, which arrived from Victoria yesterday afternoon, will not return from Naas river until this evening, as she has salmon to take on at Naas harbor. Those who will leave here to-night by the Tees are Mrs. W. Williams, her two children and Miss M. Wilkcroft, who are bound for Victoria.

The steamers Nell and Vigilant are both at the wharf. The former will clear to-night for Victoria, while the latter will after her usual trip to Naas river return again to Methkalia.

Messrs. F. Caples and F. Williams, late of Portland, Ore., have returned safely after many hair-breadth escapes from their adventures on Skeena river, and inform the inhabitants here that they have had quite enough of Skeena river whirlpools for a long, long time.

##### HUMBERT EXPEDITION.

How the Leader of the Party Proposes to Reach Dawson City.

The expedition which leaves here next week in charge of Mr. James Elphinstone Smith, brief mention of which has been made in recent issues, is known as the Humbert Yukon Expedition, the backers being Pierre Humbert, Jr., & Co., bankers of Boston. The object is to establish a mining and supply depot, the first and main expedition being followed up every 90 days by similar expeditions. Forty-five men, including blacksmiths, carpenters and other skilled labor, will go out with the first expedition, taking 100 tons of provisions and 150 head of cattle, the latter being broken to work. Some 270 horses have been purchased to do the packing over the portions of the trail where there is no snow. For the rest of the way 310 large sleds and 20 bob-sleds will be used, oxen and dogs drawing them. Large tarpaulin tents, which will house 400 head of stock, are being taken along to protect the animals from blizzards.

The same capitalists are sending up the engineers, under Col. Alberger, to whom reference was made last evening, to report on the practicability of building a railway from the Yukon to salt water. The party consists of four assistant engineers with twenty men, horses, food forage, and have engaged Indians and dogs to assist them. They will disembark at Portage Cove on Chilkoot Inlet and examine three different passes to the Yukon river.

They have the most complete outfit that can be purchased. Mr. R. E. Rus-

sell, also of San Francisco, accompanies the party as financial agent of the capitalists, who are sending out the expedition, the object of which is to decide upon the practicability of building a railroad connecting the navigable waters of the Yukon with the ocean. Should the report be favorable, work will be commenced at the terminus selected, preparing for the reception of the large amount of material necessary for its construction, which will be modern in every respect.

The large amount of money necessary has been pledged in New York and Boston, and assistance has been offered from England. The estimated cost of this expedition is \$20,000. No close estimate has been made of the cost of the road, but it will be at a high figure per mile because of the topographical and other difficulties known to exist.

##### BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Away Beyond the Effects of Light, Heat and Sound.

The bottom of the deep sea is, indeed, entirely screened from the warmth and light of the sun by the intervening mass of water. On land we often experience that the intervention of clouds, which are simply steam or divided masses of water, results in gloom and a fall of temperature, says a writer in Chambers' Journal. This effect is infinitely more intense at the bottom of the ocean, between which and the sun there is interposed, not only a layer of two, but, however, a layer of clouds, a volume of water often several miles thick. Even at 15 fathoms from the surface the light is much subdued, producing more the appearance of pale moonlight than of sunlight, and experiments made with very sensitive photographic plates in the clear water of the lake of Geneva have shown that sunlight does not penetrate to a greater depth than 135 fathoms. In the ocean and in the tropics, where sunshine is most intense, no light penetrates beyond a depth of 200 fathoms. Below this all is dark.

The sun's heat, like its light, is also cut off from the ocean depths in the same manner. A cousin of the writer found that in the Bay of Bengal there is a fall of temperature amounting to about 1 degree Fahrenheit for every ten fathoms from the surface, that the thermometer sinks. At 200 fathoms he has found that the thermometer stands all the year round at 55 degrees Fahrenheit, and at 2,000 fathoms it constantly registers about 35 degrees Fahrenheit, or close upon the freezing point. It is

curious to note that as we rise in the air, in balloons or on mountain slopes, the temperature falls as we rise, and the same occurs as we dive into the depths of the ocean. But in mines the heat increases as we descend.

##### SOUTH AFRICAN SNAKE STORY.

There is more than one way of fighting a snake. In Natal, South Africa, where lives the deadly mamba serpent, a party of fifty or sixty Kaffirs were building a road. In the course of their work they came upon a huge stone under which dwelt a large black mamba, well known to the neighboring inhabitants as being very fierce and venomous. The superintendent anticipated trouble with the rock, and so he offered a reward to the Kaffir that would bring him the snake's skin. For a time some of them dared make the attack, but a slim youth finally sauntered forward, and amid the jeers and protestations of the rest, declared himself equal to the task. He took from his neck what looked to be a bit of shrivelled stick, chewed it swallowed some of it and spat out the rest on his hands, and proceeded to rub his glittering brown body and limbs all over. Then, taking up his stick, and chanting a song of defiance, he advanced with great confidence and swung to the boulder. There he roused up the mamba, who, in great fury at being disturbed, bit him in the hip with great venom. The boy took no notice of the bite, but broke the snake's back with his stick and bringing it to his master asked for the reward, obtaining which, he went back to his work, and the bite of the reptile had no effect on him whatever.

No Kaffir, moreover, that of a cow younger than gold in the eyes of a Kaffir, would induce this native to disclose the secret of his antidote, which, he said, had been handed down to his family for generations. The snake was a very long one, and so old that it had a mane. It is a well known fact that certain of the Zulus have antibodies for the more deadly snake poisons, which they themselves use as a secret within their own families.

##### A BETTER HEALING.

"Quickcure" takes the place of the old-fashioned salve in many cases with much better and quicker results. Physicians are using and recommending it for sprains, bruises, cuts and burns. It breaks the sore properly by stimulating the circulation and destroying the microbes that retard healing. Just by following the pain instantly.



## The Daily Times.

Published every day except Sunday, by the

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W. TEMPLEMAN, MANAGER.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times."

## THE DECAY OF CONSERVATISM.

Indications are not wanting to show that Conservatism in England is seriously on the decline. Conservatism doubtless served a useful purpose at one time; but its day is long past, and it exists now only as an anomaly. The present government of Great Britain is Conservative, and what better proof of the utter failure of the policy it professes for the practical solution of the new issues which are demanding the attention of statesmen could be desired than the position which that government has got itself into? The leader of that government, Lord Salisbury, is a Conservative of Conservatives; the inheritor of the privileges and the prejudices of a thousand years. Ten years ago he was looked upon as one of the very greatest statesmen in Europe, although what he had done to earn that opinion would be somewhat difficult to explain. If ever any administration made a disgraceful blunder of public affairs, the Salisbury government has done so. Through their inconsiderable behavior Great Britain has lost to a serious degree prestige that took two hundred years to build up. Most assuredly she stands not where she stood, or things would not be as they are in Europe or in the outlying portions of the empire. Worst of all, in the Venezuela dispute; hoodwinked in the sealing arbitration; bluffed in the Armenian affair; snubbed in the Greece-Turkish and Crete imbroglio; now-tweaked in the arbitration controversy; bethumped in the North African dispute with France; and eternally disgraced in the Transvaal quarrel and the insane Jameson raid—how can any Briton look with complacency upon this moribund concern that blunders along at Westminster? One actually trembles to contemplate what would happen were we forced into a great war. Lord Salisbury has shown his utter incapacity. Mr. Chamberlain came out of the Transvaal Raid enquiry with a very ugly smudge on his character. British dignity will never permit the elevation of Joseph Chamberlain to any higher office in the state than he now occupies. In good faith, it is a safe prophecy that the British people will never permit the return to office again of a man who has shown a greater acquaintance with the sharp practice of those who chaffer in the market place, than with the broad and noble tenets of the true statesman's creed. And all the time the Conservative sun is sinking, sinking it is to be devoutly hoped never to rise again. Liberalism, per contra, is again leaping to the front in the people's favor. Tories may sneer at what they call the leaderless state of the party, but little reason have they to chortle. The difficulty is not to get a leader, but to choose from a perfect plethora of leaders. Far better are they leaderless than led by such as the Conservatives follow; blind leaders of the blind, and so nearly into the ditch that their case is hopeless. Nearer home we have all Canada fervently Liberal. Never in the history of Canada was there greater political contentment. Where are the Tories? May well be asked. They seem to have dropped clean out of sight. At all events they are lying very low; it may be conjectured in their own peculiar hole-and-corner style such obstruction as may help to retard public business when the session opens. And still nearer home we have what may be justly termed a renaissance of Liberalism; the British Columbian Liberals standing shoulder to shoulder; united, strong, determined and prepared. Conservatism in British Columbia is dying. With a strange fatality the Turner administration has gone on in its suicidal way, until it now stands condemned by public opinion all over the province, unable to give a clear, understandable account of its stewardship—doomed if any band of maladroitness apprentices in statecraft ever were. Who defends them? One or two scattered organs of no weight or influence. And what a defence! So feeble, so consumptive, so hectic that the sternest foe of the incompetents at James Bay might drop a tear of compassion for the thing defended as well as for the thing defenders. It would be singular if the way of the Turner and the Salisbury administrations came to an end in the same year. That they shall come to an early end—*cela va sans dire*. For the good of the people, in the interests of good government, for the honor of the empire and the good name of this province the expulsion from office of those governments is most desirable. Then we shall see Empire, Dominion, Province, enjoying the benefits that come from an enlightened Liberal policy.

We are very glad that Captain Robertson and Mr. T. Cunningham are firing at long range. But, seriously, we would like to know if the ammunition is nearly spent. We hope it is; four-column magazines are too much for the non-combatants. We suggest a truce.

According to the new Ontario regulations regarding timber-cutting in that province the only Americans allowed to have a share in the work being done for American firms lumbering there are agents, managers, head bookkeepers or accountants, estimators and explorers. All others employed must be Canadians. An act to provide for the exclusion of aliens as editors of Canadian newspapers would meet with general approval.

That cold storage is going to be the universal means of shipping perishable goods in the future seems assured from the facts published about the first arrivals of Canadian apples in England. A difference of ten shillings a barrel was noted between the apples shipped in cold storage and those shipped as ordinary freight. Both shipments were the same fruit and the same packing.

When the King of Siam was in France a few weeks ago he was introduced to a gentleman who had visited Siam on business and knew a good deal about the country. The king, although when in Siam he had got a very warm one. The gentleman, therefore, refused to shake hands with Chulalongkorn. The gentleman was Vice-Admiral Blois who commanded the French battleship that bombarded the Siamese forts during the late unpleasantness.

Henry George's opponent for the majority of Greater New York, Mr. Van Wyck, is a man of enormous capacity. At a dinner given by the Home Club of New York recently he ate 23 large pieces of beefsteak, with all the "fixings," fluid and solid, that beefsteak requires. It was a competition of gourmands to see who could eat the most in a given time, and Van Wyck won hands down. If New York is foolish enough to reject a man like that some dime museum will get a bonanza.

From all accounts the eloquent appeal of the Hon. Edward Blake to all friends of the cause of Ireland for help to strengthen the hands of patriots who are fighting her battle so bravely in the house of commons, will not go unheeded. Great interest has been aroused in the east and a start has been made to collect funds. Even the opponents of the Irish party in the house must concede that they have at least shown the most admirable fighting qualities throughout the long struggle "bequeathed" from bleeding sire to son. Canadian Irishmen have already proved their devotion to the cause.

Since January 1st, this year, there have been 97 lynchings in the United States. That is an average of over 12 a month. The causes for the taking-off of those 97 unpopular persons ranged from writing an insulting letter to murder. The dusky progeny of Ham supplied 80 subjects for the mob's raper; 14 white trash were used up in similar fashion and William Le to the number of 3 executed for the noose. Texas had the greatest number, 19; and Alaska had 1. That Canada has not had a lynching in all her vast territory for many a long year is emphatic evidence that we do things differently over here.

The Union Pacific railway was lately under the hammer and there was only one bid. The New York Journal says the reason is that foreign capital has lost faith in American railroads, and it was not easy to raise fifty million dollars in the States. Unfortunately the unprincipled action of certain American railroads and other great enterprises has not only frightened British capital away from the States but from Canada, especially Western Canada. It is a comfort to know, however, that British Columbia is once more attracting special notice.

Our cricketers had better get into training, for a parliamentary team comprising five members of the house of lords and fourteen members of the commons has been organized and intend to "do" the Colonies. The team will come to Canada next season, playing at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, etc.; thence on to Winnipeg, then to British Columbia, and so on to Australia. Sir Richard Webster, the attorney-general, is captain, and several younger members of the government are on the team. They play a very strong game and should prove foemen worthy of our Victoria cricketers' bats. Thus are the far-reaching bonds of Empire knit.

The British Empire is safe. Her belatedness has arisen. That son of Bellona, Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., has offered the services of himself and the 45th Battalion for active service in the imperial army, and more especially to put down this annoying riot on the Indian frontier that seems to be puzzling the legions of the regular army. Col. Sam Hughes is the distinguished warrior who runs the Lizard, Ont. Warden. One of his most brilliant achievements in the field was a ten minutes' fierce engagement in the main street of Lindsay with an unworthy person named O'Leary, who had made the unmanly suggestion that Col. Hughes was a good deal of an ass. Col. Hughes wants to have

a crack at the mad Mullah, and wants somebody to hold his coat while he sails in.

Victoria cyclists, who enjoy the utmost freedom under our benevolent municipal administration will earn with interest that New Jersey cyclists sit entirely at their own risk on Sundays. Judge Harrison, in Hackensack county court gave judgment with costs against two cyclists who had brought action for a tandem cycle smashed by a wagon running into it while they were riding out of town on Sunday. The judge said the State of New Jersey extends no protection to law-breakers, and riding a bicycle for pleasure on Sunday is against the law of the state. This just goes to prove what has been often said that there is more real freedom and protection under the British flag than under the American.

## A TRAITOR UNMARKED.

What must the Turner government think of that well nourished organ, the Vancouver World, whose managing editor sought occasion, in the Liberal convention, to knife his provincial patrons, whom he has been lauding as paragons, "types of our best life," etc., all these years? The managing editor aforesaid did not even wait to see whether the convention would make the serious mistake of drawing party lines, but hastened to do so. The party lines were back on Turner, and support the new party—if they did so. In other words, the World's managing editor played his trump card in the endeavor to bring about a condition of things that would enable him to play traitor to the Turner government, which he is shrewd enough to see is "a goner." A case of rats leaving the sinking ship.

The Liberals of the province, in convention assembled, did not, apparently, place much value on the World's offer to betray its masters and assist in the deplorable work of obscuring vital local issues beneath imported and artificial party lines; for the convention, a few moments after this overture, decided, by an overwhelming vote, not to draw party lines. Logically speaking, the World's offer of betrayal having been rejected, it falls back into the old place as a supporter of the Turner government. But what a dreary chilliness must creep over the erstwhile close and confidential relations of patron and organ, when the recollection occurs ever and anon to both, that the organ diligently sought occasion to betray the patron, and was only prevented doing so by its offer of betrayal being rejected.—New Westminster Columbian.

## THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

In the election of Mr. William Templeman as president of the Provincial Liberal Association of British Columbia, the convention held last week in this city, the convention made the wisest and most fitting choice, and at the same time paid a deserved tribute to a man who, personally, through his journal, the Victoria Times, has been the staunch and courageous champion, in this province, of true Liberal principles, in both the provincial and federal spheres, from a time when such principles had very few advocates. In honoring William Templeman the Provincial Liberal Association has honored itself.

The choice of Mr. Templeman by the convention as first president of the Provincial Liberal Association has, besides being most fitting, personally, much significance, politically from the fact that Mr. Templeman and his paper are, not only leading consistent champions of Liberalism in the province, but leading champions of the provincial opposition as well; and, furthermore, through his paper he has unmistakably opposed the introduction of Dominion party lines in Provincial politics. Mr. Templeman's election to the chief place of honor is significant, again, of thorough approval of his course in calling the convention, and just as emphatic disapproval of the so-called Liberalism of the Vancouver World, which belittled the convention beforehand, and covered much spite and spleen against Mr. Templeman.

We need hardly point out the significance of the two short, sharp, positive resolutions—regular shoulder strikers on provincial politics, passed, practically unanimously and with overwhelming enthusiasm by the convention. They speak for themselves. But some of the things which the convention did not do, and which it refused to do, are hardly less significant. In the first place as to its treatment of the insignificant Turner government which the convention, represented by the Vancouver World, Mr. J. C. McLagan, managing editor of the World, was not mentioned for any office in the Association. Mr. J. M. O'Brien, of the World, was nominated as member of the executive committee of the Association, and got, officially, 11 votes, as compared with 60, 58, and 57 for the successful candidates. Those who were, unofficially, watching the standing vote in this particular instance, consider the official count a matter of courtesy, as it was not apparent that Mr. O'Brien got more than 5 votes, or 7 at the most.

Most significant instances of what the convention refused to do were the emphatic, nearly unanimous, negative votes on the two amendments to the second resolution on provincial politics. One of these amendments sought to place the Liberal Association to support in the forthcoming provincial general elections, only Liberal candidates, who subscribed to the Liberal platform; the other eliminated the words "Liberal candidates," but sought to limit the support of Liberals to candidates who subscribed to the Liberal platform. So determined, however, (and wisely) was the convention to avoid even the appearance of introducing Dominion party lines, that it rejected both these amendments, by sweeping majorities, and confined its action in the resolution to this truly liberal resolution: "That in the best interests of the Liberal party to support, in all the constituencies of the province, such candidates as declare themselves to be fully in accord with the resolution just passed"—which resolution was as follows: "That the members of the convention declare that they are emphatically opposed to the policy of the present government, as shown by legislation promoted by the government, and by the action of

the executive, and they are of the opinion that their continuance in office is detrimental to the general welfare of the province."

Says the Colonist: "Honor to J. C. McLagan, of the World. He fought the battle of the press manfully at the Liberal convention, for which he deserves thanks." It would be childish, perhaps, to grudge this little crumb of comfort to the Colonist and the World; then need comfort these days. But the truth is that there was no battle to fight. Every body of men, meeting for deliberation, has an absolute right to say whether the detail, or the result only, of its proceedings shall be published. The convention decided (wisely, as the result showed), to allow free publication of its proceedings on Friday. On Saturday, wisely again, since there was no time for elaboration, it decided that there should be no publication of the suggested "plan" of the platform until these were placed into shape. Every reporter left the room at the close, under pledge not to publish; and Mr. J. C. McLagan, of the World, went straight home and broke his pledge! This was a real attack on the liberty and honor of the press; a plain advertisement of the fact that there is one paper in the province so devoid of honor and self-respect that it must be treated as an informer and a spy. We hope to find every self-respecting journal in the province, of whatever political complexion, denouncing in plain terms the base dishonor of the World's conduct in this matter.—Columbian.

## CATERPILLAR DISEASE.

Which requires a constitutional remedy. Hood's Sarsaparilla is wonderfully successful in curing Catarrh, because it attacks from the blood the scrofulous habits which cause it. Sufferers with Catarrh find a cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla, even after other remedies utterly fail.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

## FORMAL OPENING.

The Kennel Club's Show Now Open to the Public.

The inaugural show of the Victoria Kennel Club, the first really good dog show held in British Columbia, was opened to-day at Assembly Hall, Fort Street, by Lieut.-Governor Dewdney and Mayor Meffers. There was a fairly good attendance of dog fanciers and others, considerable interest being taken in the affair by Victorians.

The entries—there are 135 dogs in the show—are quite numerous enough to justify a very large attendance of visitors during the week. There are a large number of entries in all classes, making the competition very keen. Cocker spaniels are especially well represented and a very good looking lot there are, some with pedigrees a yard long, and others although not registered look to the amateur to be just as good as their blue-blooded neighbors. English, Irish and Gordon setters are also numerous. Among the fanciers of the English setters there is much speculation as to how the Victoria dogs will compare, in the opinion of the judges, with Count Harold, the property of H. F. Payne, of San Francisco. Count Harold has taken first place, in both open and challenge classes, at all the big California shows in recent years. Against him are such dogs as Hon. D. M. Eberts' "Drake," bred by R. L. Purcell-Llewellyn, the great English breeder of setters, and members of the other local English setter families, which have won fame in shows here and elsewhere. There are a few Great Danes, St. Bernards, Newfoundlanders, greyhounds, American fox hounds, pointers, bulldogs, bull terriers, field spaniels, Scotch, Irish and toy terriers and Italian greyhounds and any number of fox terriers and sable collies.

On account of the non-arrival of Mr. E. Davis, the judge of most of the classes, the judging could not be commenced to-day. He will, however, be here this evening.

Assembly Hall has been plainly but prettily decorated, and made just as comfortable as possible for visitors and dogs. Refreshments are served in an ante-room by Mr. J. A. Lawrence, and in fact Sgt. Matson and the committee have overlooked nothing in their efforts to make the show a complete success.

## Be a Strong and Healthy Woman.

## Paine's Celery Compound Can Renew Your Life.

Every woman in Canada now suffering from nervousness, sleeplessness and general debility can quickly enjoy the full blessings of life. Medical science has given to women the most efficacious medicine that has ever been devised. It is known as Paine's Celery Compound, the prescription of Professor Edward Phelps, one of the ablest physicians that ever lived, and is peculiarly adapted to women's system. It makes them well and keeps them strong.

Mrs. E. Herd, Summerville, N.S., says: "I cannot speak too highly of your wonderful celery medicine, Paine's Celery Compound, from which I have derived such direct benefit after suffering from nervous prostration, sleeplessness and general debility. I first used one bottle and was greatly improved; I afterward used two bottles more, and found myself quite well. I wish to recommend Paine's Celery Compound to others, and trust that it will be found in every home where sickness prevails, so that health may be restored."

—We are going to have a hot time—hot time at the old shop to-day. Millinery—twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city—Partridge, Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street.

—A splendid stock of sporting goods just received direct from the best factories in England and the United States, comprising shot guns, rifles, shooting coats, etc., at Henry Thorne & Son's, Gun-makers, 72 Douglas street.

## BOARD OF TRADE.

Quarterly General Meeting to be Held To-Morrow Afternoon.

The quarterly general meeting of the B. C. Board of Trade will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The first business to be taken up will be the president's report on the business transacted by the board during the quarter.

Hon. J. S. Helmcken will move: That the opinion of the British Columbia Board of Trade is: That it is advisable and necessary for colonization and other purposes, for the promotion of commerce, for rapid and unobstructed transport to the north, that an independent railway be constructed from the seat of government and chief commercial city of the province, viz., Victoria, direct to the head of Alberni canal, and thence onward to the north end of Vancouver Island; and that the British Columbia Board of Trade use its best endeavors to promote this urgent work by every fair means.

New members will be elected before the close of the meeting.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands, and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made especially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

—Weiler Bros. have just received nearly 5,000 yards of Chinese matting; good strong floor covering at low rates.

Two new asteroids have been discovered between Mars and Jupiter by M. Charlois of Nice, bringing the number discovered by him up to 38. Pallas, the Austrian astronomer, has discovered 83.



## MUNICIPAL ELECTION FOR 1898.

The following persons are entitled to vote, viz:

**FOR MAYOR:**

Any person qualified to vote for Aldermen is entitled to vote for Mayor.

## FOR ALDERMEN:

The following persons are entitled to vote in any ward in which they may be registered as ratepayers, that is to say:

Any male or female, being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years and

(a) Who is the assessed owner of lands or of improvements or the assessed occupier of land situate within the municipality; or

(b) Who is a resident of and carries on business, and is the holder of a trade license in the municipality, the annual fee for which is not less than \$5 and who has paid on or before the 1st day of November, 1897, the full license fee therefor; or

(c) Who is a householder within the municipality. A "householder" is defined as a person who holds and occupies a messuage, dwelling or tenement, or any part of a messuage, dwelling or tenement within a municipality, paying therefor a rental or rent value of not less than sixty dollars per annum.

Householders must have paid all municipal rates, taxes and license fees (exclusive of water rate or water rent) on or before the 1st day of December, 1897, to entitle them to make the declaration as mentioned below, and in order to be included in the voters' list, must on or before the 1st day of December, 1897, enter their names with the Assessor or Clerk of the municipality as a voter, and make and personally deliver to the Assessor or Clerk at the same time a statutory declaration as set out in section 2, subsection (b) of the "Municipal Elections Amendment Act, 1897."

Forms of said declaration may be obtained at the office of Mr. W. W. Northcott, Assessor, City Hall.

No Chinese, Japanese, or Indians are entitled to vote.

By order,  
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Victoria, 9th October, 1897.

## A. SHERET, Plumber,

102 FORT ST. Gas and Hot Water Fitter

## JNO. MESTON.

102 FORT ST. COR. BLANCHARD.

## Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Head street, between Johnson and Pender streets.

## W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Salerooms 133 Government St. Open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Auction sales held at salerooms every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock. Auction sales arranged for and conducted at your residence on the shortest notice. Best prices obtained. Furniture bought for cash. Agent for steam tug Lotie.

## P. J. DAVIES, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Commission Merchant.

81 Johnson St., Victoria.

## AMUSEMENTS

## A. O. U. W. HALL.

## TO-NIGHT.

For an indefinite period.

## The Kickapoos

WITH THEIR COMPANY OF ARTISTS, Giving a first-class and refined

## VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT

Free to adults Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Wednesdays and Saturdays admission 10 cents. Children 10 cents each night.

Special Matinee every Saturday at 2:30 p.m.

Reserved seats every entertainment for ladies and their escorts without extra charge.

## VICTORIA THEATRE

One Night Only—Thursday, October 14.

## The Peerless CORINNE

AND OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY. 50 PEOPLE.

Direction of Rich & Maeder, presenting the Great New York Casino Success.

## "AN AMERICAN BEAUTY."

By Hugh Morgan and Gustave Kerker.

SEE The Gay Casino Girls—The Six Funny Comedians—The Circus at Newport—Cortina on the Elephant—Cortina's \$75,000 Diamonds.

HEAR The Love Song—The Many Tuneful Acts—The Brilliant Libretto—The Grand Chorus of 50 Voices—The Circus Absurdities.

ENJOY The Wealth of Magnificent Scenery—The Great Transformation Scene—The Most Gorgeous of Costuming—The Most Popular Opera of the Decade—The Most Elaborate Production of the Day—The First Engagement in the West.

Prices, \$1 and \$1.50. Gallery 50c. Sale of seats opens on Tuesday morning, October 12, at 7 o'clock, at Jameson's.

## THE 30th ANNUAL EXHIBITION

## The Sanich Agricultural Society

Will be held in the Agricultural Grounds, South Saanich, on

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14 and 15.

First Day—Judging of Stock.

Second Day—Horse Races; grand Ball in the evening. Tickets for ball \$1.

Special trains will leave Hillside Avenue for Saanich.

H. SIMPSON, President. G. C. FOX, Hon. Secretary.

## Drink the Best.

## UNION LAGER BEER

Private Trade Specally Catered For.

Depot, Victoria Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE NO. 44. P.O. BOX 315, VICTORIA.

## GEO. B. HARRISON, VICTORIA AGENT.

To Whom It May Concern,

Notice is hereby given that, under and by virtue of the powers contained in a Bill of Sale dated the 22nd day of September, A.D. 1897, made between William Wilson of the one part, and the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited, of the other part, to secure to a sum of Ten thousand pounds, lent and advanced by the said Wilson to the said Agency, Limited, the said Wilson has sold on the 22nd day of September, 1897, and are now in possession of all and singular the Dry Goods, Miscellaneous and other chattels, all which are contained in the schedule hereunto annexed and shall be known as "The Wilson Goods." The said goods are being offered on Lot 168.

Dated this 11th day of October, A.D. 1897.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED.

By their attorneys,

MEPHIALE, WILSON & BARNARD.







## BY BOOK POST.

Like her famous co-chronicler of New England, Margaret Deland astonishes one by the continued excellence of her writings. They flow clearly and evenly, always without effort, but always with the appearance of doing her best and giving to the world only that which she considers her best. "The Wisdom of Fools," (1) her latest collection of short stories, contains two which I have commented on before, on their appearance in magazine form, "The House of Rimmon" and "Counting the Cost." All four of the stories present some sociological problems for the reader's consideration and leave unanswered. In the first tale a lover, a man of forty, tells his fiancée of a forger he committed in youth, since he is fully and remorselessly atoned for, and she breaks off her engagement. There is little happiness left on earth for either of them. The author asks whether he was honest or selfish, a saint or a fool? And after fully presenting both sides of the case leaves us to judge.

The next story, "The House of Rimmon," is a struggle with conscience. The widow of a stern, unloving Presbyterian minister, who was with her children, after her husband's death into a brother's luxurious household, soon gets into a struggle with her conscience as to whether she has any right there to the brother's money, since he had gained it in a fierce, cruel passion for getting, which knew no mercy on his mill pool. She finally decides that she cannot, and goes forth into poverty again. It is pleasant to know that her reward in the shape of the strong, handsome clergyman in the first story comes to her and brings her comfort and joy in married life. The industrial question in this tale, how far money has to go in exchange before it is purified from original evil sources, is also left unanswered. Is there a personal responsibility on each of us to see that even though we make good use of it, no unclean money be received as a gift by us?

"Counting the Cost" discloses possibilities in the higher education of women. Annie Graham, the heroine, daughter of a gas-fitter, gets a college education and learns much more than is on the curriculum; learns of the niceties of living and of the delights of a book-wealthy class. Then she gives up the scholarly life, and, in sequence, her lover, and goes back to her father for her own sake. It was very fine of her and as a daughter should do; but the question, again, what is to become of her? Will she teach in a public school, live at home among vulgar people, or starve for lack of better things, or will she, forsaking her father, go back to cultured life and live, or out of sheer misery will she sink back and try to forget? The answer is hungrily sought for in many other homes in America. It is not given here.

The last story is very pitiful. The rescue work among fallen women is the theme, and the struggles of a brave, tender-hearted, beautiful, rich girl to keep one mean little weak soul from going back into sin are feelingly told. The writer puts the complicated questions very fairly.

"The Red Scour" (2) is not particularly pleasant reading, to state the matter bluntly. It is a tale of Northumberland, of "do-good" people—there is no translation of the Scotch adjective—and of unlovely lives. The Harbottles, over whose family fortunes a curse seemed to hover, deserved no better fate. They were hard, grasping, unlovely people. The one decent man of the lot lived on a sensible maxim he had heard in his youth: "When you come to be old," he said, "I know how he was right, the most valuable possession you can have is a good conscience, and dancing and wrestling, and playing quoits are as little likely to interfere with that as starving, and toiling, and scrunching every farthing you can out of your neighbors." But the others "scrunch" on, and the getting of their riches involved many other less un-Christian people in much misery. There are bright pages in the book, usually those in which figures the bright, courageous Lily, whom to know is to love. The two leads in the tale both find it so, and in consequence one of them grows to lonely bachelorhood for her sake. The action runs turbulently to the climax. Even upon event, disaster upon misfortune, rescue upon accident, everything piles up in the pages. The author has the gift of story telling and of apt use of materials. "The Red Scour" is worth reading for many reasons.

In "Bible Readings for Schools" (3) the compiler has rushed in where it would hardly be safe to venture in Canada at present. Whatever opinions some may entertain in regard to the origin and inspiration of the Bible, or as to its presence on the school course, it is certain that as a means of imparting ethical instruction nothing equal to it has ever been found. Without a knowledge of its ideas, its greatest passages, its heroic characters, no one can properly understand and appreciate even English literature. Shakespeare abounds with quotations from its sacred texts; it has been said that nowhere in Milton's poems can three successive sentences be found without some scriptural allusions. Familiarity with the Bible is worth more to the student of our best literature than familiarity with a score of any other books that could be named.

Bible readings, therefore, cannot be omitted from the exercises of the school without a great loss. It is the mission of this volume to select the most appropriate and inspiring passages of the Old and New Testaments and to arrange them conveniently for school use. A collection of forty-eight narrative readings gives the chief Bible stories from the creation to the shipwreck of St. Paul. This is followed by some of the best parables, by sayings and discourses, selected psalms, passages from the prophets, and portions of scripture relating more especially to moral precept.

An ever delightful fund of entertainment is provided so long as the pen of Henry Seton Merriman holds out to write. In "With Edged Tools" (4) he is at his happiest. A young woman, pretty, successful, engages herself to two young men and has a comparatively speaking, good time until they find her out. The father of one of the lovers, Sir John Meredith, whose personality—cynical, proud, upright, courtly—pervades the

book. The girl herself is a type, a selfish, restless, but sufficiently common type. The address of it all is that she comes to love one of the men "with the love that comes but once," and then when he finds that his best friend has been deceived by her, she loses him forever. With his love she could have lived a good life; without it she became a society hack. It was pitiful, but just. The story is well told, a well bred story, of well bred people, with all the pleasant accompaniments of flowers and music and beauty and wealth, with here and there a dark streak of horrors in Africa where the hero's fortunes are made.

The September Atlantic is, as usual, an intellectual feast. Here is a part of its contents: "Municipal Administration—The New York Police Force," by Theodore Roosevelt; "On Being Human," by Woodrow Wilson; "The American Notion of Equality," "A New Organization for the New Navy," "A Southerner in the Peloponnesian War," and "Some Unpublished Letters of Dean Swift," the first series of which appeared in the last issue. There are more than the usual allotment of short stories and serials, including the conclusion of "Bitterfield & Co.," a clever, pathetic story of an honorable business life and a modern young chatter, "Our Soldier," a pitiful little sketch; and "After the Storm," by Ella W. Peattie, which can be read twice—a rare possession. An interesting paper is an account of the capture of an eclipse by cameras on one of the islands of Japan, Yezo, called, "In Quest of a Shadow." Besides being many more wonderful things, Japan is emphatically the country of "decorative cloud-effects."

The editorial department of the October Current Literature is especially interesting, comprising five pages of clever comment and criticism on a variety of subjects. The selected matter, prose and verse, is, as usual, the best that has been published during the month. Extracts are given from several novels, which will be discussed later on in "By Book Post," from Hall Caine's latest novel, "The Christian," from Zola's, "The Earthquake," from Mrs. Henry James' "The Wings of the Dove," reviewed last week in this department; from S. Levett Yeat's new book, "The Chevalier d'Aurillac," and extracts also from various sources, considering "The Cloudy and Other Gold Fields." A selection of exceptional interest is from a recent book of travel, "A Key to the Orient," by Mrs. Chapman Pennington; Maurice Thompson is the "American Post of To-Day," written up by F. M. Hopkins, in this number, and "Atlantic Monthly's." It is considered in continuation of the interesting series of papers, "Editors of Great Magazines." Among the plants is given up this month to a compilation concerning "Rose Culture." MADGE ROBERTSON.

1. The Wisdom of Fools, by Margaret Deland. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.
2. The Red Scour, by F. Anderson Graham. Longman's Colonial Library. Cass, Clark & Co., Toronto, publishers.
3. Bible Readings for Schools, by Nathan O. Schaeffer, Ph.D., D.D. Americana Book Co., New York City, publishers. Linen, 25 cents.
4. With Edged Tools, by Henry Seton Merriman. For sale at Hibben's.
5. Birds. Nature Study Publishing Co., Chicago. \$1.50 per annum.

After serious illness, like typhoid fever, pneumonia or the grip, Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful strength-giving power.

The medical department of Queen Victoria's household costs \$2,700 yearly, and comprises twenty-four persons.



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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Faintness, Depression, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, &c. With the most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, which they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure!

As they would be almost useless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find them little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

## ACHE

is the base of so many ills that here is where we get our great relief. Our little cure is while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action cleanse all who use them, in such a way that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

## Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The Company's elegant steamers UMA, TILLA, CITY OF PUERTO and WALLA WALLA, carrying R. M. Mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C. for San Francisco, at 8 p.m., Oct. 1, 8, 11, 18, 21, 28, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 18, 20, 23, 26, Dec. 3, 10, 18, 20, 23, 26, Jan. 3, 10, 18, 20, 23, 26, Feb. 3, 10, 18, 20, 23, 26, Mar. 3, 10, 18, 20, 23, 26, Apr. 3, 10, 18, 20, 23, 26, May 3, 10, 18, 20, 23, 26, Jun. 3, 10, 18, 20, 23, 26, Jul. 3, 10, 18, 20, 23, 26, Aug. 3, 10, 18, 20, 23, 26, Sep. 3, 10, 18, 20, 23, 26, Oct. 3, 10, 18, 20, 23, 26, Nov. 3, 10, 18, 20, 23, 26, Dec. 3, 10, 18, 20, 23, 26.



## A BY-LAW

To Authorize the Sale of Land Within the City of Victoria Upon Which Taxes Have Been Due and in Arrears for Two Years.

Whereas, It is expedient that all lands or improvements or real property within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria upon which Municipal taxes have been due and in arrears for two years, shall be sold, and the proceeds applied in the reduction of such taxes:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. The Collector of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is hereby authorized and directed whenever taxes on any land or improvements or real property have been due for two years preceding the current year, to submit to the Mayor of the City of Victoria a list (in duplicate) of all the lands or improvements or real property liable under the provisions of this by-law to be sold for taxes, with the amount of arrears against each lot set opposite to the same, and the Mayor shall authenticate such list by affixing thereto the seal of the Corporation and his signature, and one of such lists shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Corporation, and the other shall be returned to the Collector with a warrant thereon annexed, under the hand of the Mayor and the seal of the Corporation, commanding him to levy upon the land or improvements or real property for the arrears due thereon with his costs.

2. It shall not be the duty of the Collector to make inquiry before effecting a sale of lands or improvements or real property for taxes, to ascertain whether or not there is any distress upon the land, nor shall he be bound to inquire into or form any opinion of the value of the land or improvements or real property.

3. The Collector shall prepare a copy of the list of lands or improvements or real property to be sold and shall include therein in separate columns a statement of the proportionate amount chargeable on each lot for (1) the amount of taxes unpaid up to the date of the passing of this by-law; (2) the Collector's commission, authorized by this by-law to be paid him and the cost of advertising and contingent expenses of sale; and (3) the total amount of taxes and costs for which the property is liable to be sold; and shall cause a copy of such list to be printed for a period of one month preceding the date of such intended sale in two daily newspapers published in the City of Victoria.

4. The advertisement shall contain a notification that unless the arrears and costs are sooner paid he will proceed to sell the lands or improvements or real property for the taxes, on a day, at a time, and at a place named in the advertisement.

5. The Collector shall, at least one month before the day of sale, serve, or cause to be served, a notice of the intended sale and of the consequences thereof, in writing, or partly in print and partly in writing, signed by the Collector, on the person, or if more than one, then on each of the persons who at the time of the service thereof appeared on the Register of the City of Victoria as owner and also on all persons having a registered charge on the real property to be sold; or substituted service shall be effected in such manner as any Judge of the Supreme Court may direct. The Collector shall also, at least one month before the day of sale, post a notice similar to the said advertisement at the principal entrance to the City Hall, Victoria, and in the Post Office building, Victoria.

6. The day of sale shall be a day to be named by the Collector in the said advertisement not earlier than thirty-one days nor later than three months after the first publication in two daily newspapers of such list, exclusive of the day of such publication, and such sale shall take place at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in the City of Victoria, and shall begin at 12 o'clock noon. Provided always, that if the Collector shall from any cause whatever be unable to effect service of any notice of sale in the manner herein directed or to effect substituted service as directed by any Judge, he may postpone the sale of the property or parcel of land in respect of which he is so unable to effect such service, from time to time, and shall give notice of such adjourned sale by advertisement in the newspapers in which the original notice was advertised, or he may withdraw the said property or parcel of land from the sale, and in either case shall proceed with the sale of the remaining lands or improvements or real property in the manner herein directed.

7. If at any time appointed for the sale of the lands or improvements or real property no bidders appear, the Collector may adjourn the sale from time to time.

8. If the taxes have not been previously

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Send us 25 "Eclipse" wrappers, or 6c. in stamps with coupon and we will mail you a popular novel. A coupon in every bar of "Eclipse."

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.  
Manufacturers, Toronto, Ont.

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8. If the taxes have not been previously

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Red Star Line, Westernland ..... Oct. 27  
Red Star Line, Southwick ..... Nov. 3  
American Line, St. Paul ..... Oct. 27  
American Line, St. Louis ..... Oct. 30  
Anchor Line, Furber ..... Oct. 27  
North German Lloyd Line, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse ..... Oct. 26  
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Effective August 24th, 1897. Subject to Change Without Notice.

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FROM TACOMA, DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAY).

Leave Tacoma ..... 8:00 p.m.  
Leave Seattle ..... 10:00 p.m.  
Leave Port Townsend ..... 1:00 a.m.  
Arrive Seattle ..... 9:45 a.m.  
Arrive Port Townsend ..... 12:45 a.m.  
Arrive Tacoma ..... 3:45 a.m.

FROM VICTORIA, DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

Leave Victoria ..... 8:00 a.m.  
Leave Port Townsend ..... 11:00 a.m.  
Leave Seattle ..... 2:15 p.m.  
Arrive Port Townsend ..... 10:45 a.m.  
Arrive Seattle ..... 1:45 p.m.  
Arrive Tacoma ..... 4:00 p.m.

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## Victoria &amp; Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

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Leave Sidney at ..... 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

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Passengers for Kootenai River and Boundary Creek connected at Marcus with stage daily.

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R.M. AUSTRALIA, via HONOLULU only, Tuesday, November 2nd, at 2 p.m.

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Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

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Daily Saily and Sunday

Le. Victoria for Nanaimo and Esquimalt ..... 8:00  
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GOING SOUTH.

Daily Saily and Sunday

Le. Esquimalt for Victoria ..... 8:15  
Ar. Nanaimo for Victoria ..... 1:15  
Ar. Victoria ..... 1:30

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

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Through tickets to Japan and China via the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address

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Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a.m.; St. Paul 8:15 a.m. Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 9 p.m., Chicago 9:55 p.m.

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Vestibuled train through to St. Paul without change of cars, running Buffet-Library cars for all points east. Passenger leave Victoria by steam City of Kingston at 4 a.m.

Shortest line to ST. PAUL, CHICAGO and the EAST.

OVERLAND.....Leave Seattle 4:00 p.m.  
.....Arrive Seattle 10:30 a.m.  
COAST LINE.....Leave Seattle 8:15 a.m.  
.....Arrive Seattle 6:15 p.m.  
For further information call on or address



## CUNNINGHAM V. ROBERTSON

A Vigorous Defence of the B. C. Horticultural Board By the Former.

He Shows the Benefits Conferred on Fruit-Growers and Consumers by Quarantine.

To the Editor: I have been delayed in replying to Mr. H. J. Robertson's letter, which appeared in your issue of the 6th ultimo, owing to the delay in receiving from Washington, D.C., full particulars of last U. S. census. You will remember that he made a most alarming statement as to the number of English and Irish-born persons who in order to escape from the "evils of coercive enactments and imperial statecraft" had emigrated to the United States. I was very doubtful of the accuracy of his statements, and took the necessary steps to get accurate information, which has just reached me.

I hold that it is a very serious offence for any man to publish in a respectable newspaper any statement which cannot be supported by facts, and shall show you very clearly that Mr. Robertson has been guilty of a gross falsehood, which cannot be excused or explained away. I shall show you further that his letter from first to last is a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations, and that in making an attack on the Board of Horticulture he was actuated by "malice aforethought" and not from any consideration for the interests of any class of people in this province.

I am really sorry to trouble you again, and should not think of imposing on your patience the controversy between Mr. Robertson and myself a purely personal affair. He has a grudge against the provincial government, as he has indeed against all governments, and in casting about for a point on which to attack the premier he stumbled against the Board of Horticulture, and in his blind but impotent rage he issued his fulsome of the 6th August. As I have been connected with horticulture in this province for many years, and know something of the difficulties which orchardists have had to encounter, I felt it incumbent on me to reply, but not before ample time had been given others better qualified to show the cultured and intelligent readers of the Times that the captain was far out of his course, that he had lost his reckoning in fact, and did not understand either himself or the public whom he was trying to enlighten. You will recollect that occurred during the heated term. I was busily engaged in disposing of wormy California fruit, which being unsalable in the home market was sent up here by our inconscient neighbors, who make their boast that any kind of treatment is good enough for the Johnnies who are domiciled in British Columbia. I was not in the happiest mood, for you can imagine that handling wormy, scaly apples is not the pleasantest job, but my patience forsook me completely when a wormy old cat was presented for dissection. You will note this occurred during the dog days. I suppose I did lose my temper, which was never amiable, and may have given the old gentleman unintentional offence. I have no ambition to shine as a correspondent or journalist, or literary character of any kind, for I cannot get rid of the habit of calling a spade a spade, a fault fatal to any man with literary aspirations.

But the dog days are over and the atmosphere in these parts is simply perfect; all nature seems to be rejoicing. Harvest, which was abundant this year, has been gathered. Beautiful home-grown fruit is in the market in great abundance, and exceedingly cheap, but the crop being large and much cleaner and purer in consequence of the "mischievous influence of the gang who run the Horticultural Board." (Robertson), the income from the sale of fruit will be very satisfactory. One enthusiastic grower tells me that he will pocket \$1,000 this year as a result of spraying according to formulas recommended by the board, and that he will be enabled to rub off a plaster which he had unwisely had pasted on his little home during the boom. But like many other beautiful mistakes this has a reverse side, one in particular which will further irritate our friend the captain. Our American friends have, pro tem, lost a valuable market; the bottom has been knocked out of another Yankee slop bucket. You will pardon me for the immoderate use of metaphor—you will have noticed that the captain betrays a decided weakness for this style of illustration, and as I am anxious to make myself agreeable so that we may part good friends I have decided to indulge his fancy. I may name another source of disappointment to our unhappy friend. The effect of this abundant fruit crop will be to compel the victimized merchants to take to selling commodities such as a healthy agricultural community require, such vulgar articles as plows and harrows, wagons and new suits for their horses, spades and hoes, boots and breeches, axes and augers, chairs and tables; many poor fellows have not been able to afford the luxury of a better table than a discarded dry goods box since 1890, and some whom I know have had to live on potatoes straight month in and month out, and now the conditions have changed, and good worthy men will be enabled to enjoy three square meals per day during the coming winter, and pay up back subscriptions and back taxes.

Now, Mr. Editor, I put it to you squarely: Is it a crime in any man to use what influence he may have in bringing about this wholesome change and getting the produce on top once more? Mr. Robertson intimates as much, but I am coming to that presently.

On referring to his letter of August 6th you will note that he then posed as the champion of the oppressed farmer and fruit grower, a veritable Moses sent to deliver his brethren from the cruel bondage inflicted by the Board of Horticulture. In my reply I pointed out that instead of injuring the orchardist the

board was created for his benefit and protection, and at his request. Having been driven from the position does he manfully confess, as any reasonable man would, that he was mistaken and did not understand the relation of the board to the producer? No, he does nothing of the kind, but wears ship, and sneaks away in the opposite direction to bring up ultimately on a more dangerous reef, and now we have him raving about international comity. I would like to ask him through you a somewhat direct but pertinent question: How much consideration did he give international comity when he was exploiting the Yellow Sea before he took to desultory ranting?

I have already convicted Capt. Robertson of dishonest intent in giving a garbled quotation of clause seven of the horticultural regulations, but did not expect that I would force him to confess himself a mean plagiarist when I pointed out the slovenly and absurd description of the commonest form of fungus, viz., smut in grain. He now confesses, in order to save a flimsy reputation for possessing a smattering of scientific knowledge, that it was not himself but a thick-headed German who wrote about worms in smut, in other words he was masquerading in borrowed liver, for effect of course. Well, it has had an effect not anticipated.

He then invokes the authority of another brilliant writer, an L.L.D. if you please, who says nothing at all of Yucca, but who says the following: "The effect of sulphate of copper or other antiseptic sometimes used is not to destroy the spores of the fungus, which indeed live through the application, but when the spores germinate the delicate young hyphen find themselves in a medium which is fatal to them, and the disease is thus checked." Now, Mr. Editor, do you see the absurd and contradictory character of this testimony? I am sure you do. If the application of sulphate of copper destroys the delicate young hyphen after germination, surely reproduction must cease, and destruction ensue when the product of germination is destroyed. Again: "By persistent pickling season after season it is possible to reduce very materially the loss of yield through the activity of the smut fungus." The man who wrote that sentence ought to put his brains in pickle. Permit me to quote better science which was written by a humble tent-maker of Tarsus over eighteen hundred years ago: "Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die, and that which thou sowest thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bear grain, it may chaff or wheat or some other grain, but God giveth it a body as it hath pleased him, and to every seed his own body." This is pure science in a nutshell, not the vaporing of a fool.

When seed is planted germination follows and after germination the seed dies, dies absolutely; the germ lives and becomes a plant subject to new conditions, which may or may not be favorable to the development of fungus. Atmospheric influence has much more to do with the production of fungus in plant life than is generally admitted. The pickling of the identical seed year after year is a physical impossibility. So much for science. Let us now see how much the captain knows of contemporary history and the progress of horticultural affairs. Permit me to quote again: "It is morally certain that the Dominion government will not tolerate any interference with trade that is not in accordance with treaty rights." That is he expresses the hope that the Dominion government will disallow British Columbia horticultural legislation. This brings out the amazing fact that he is ignorant of the first horticultural bill having become law as far back as 1892, and that the board of horticulture was thereby and thereon created, and that the act of 1893 was an amendment which was further amended or entirely recast in 1894; that the Conservative government then in power during the successive sessions allowed the acts, that the act of 1892 was submitted to Sir John Thompson on behalf of those whose interests were supposed to be adversely affected and that he emphatically declared (which I am sure you will remember) that British Columbia was clearly within her rights when legislating for the protection of her orchardists, a triumph for the principles held sacred by the Liberals of former days and which they never surrendered. But more on this point presently.

He is also ignorant of the fact that the Board of Horticulture adopted regulations almost identical with the present as far back as 1892, that fruit and nursery stock have been inspected and dealt with according to those regulations ever since, that as many as fourteen car loads of Ontario apples were condemned in 1894, and that fruit and nursery stock imported into this province, so matter whether they be the product of American, Canadian, British or Colonial orchards and nurseries, are all subject to the regulations aforesaid, no discrimination against any country being possible. These are very important facts, Mr. Editor, and it appears to me that Captain Robertson was repeating one "Rip Van Winkle" and indulging in a five years' nap or else he is so indifferent, so stupidly indifferent, that he did not think it worth while to give the subject a thought. "Can any criticism sufficiently condemn the impudence of a man posing as a critic who betrays such gross ignorance of events which were freely discussed and thrashed out in the public press years ago?"

Hear him now as the champion of the mercantile class after have been driven from the ill-gotten position of farmers' advocate: "By authority of the acts under notice are now being illegally, I firmly believe in a clique of irresponsible men to harass trade, victimize traders, and impose to the tariff determined by the Dominion government on fruit and nursery stock imported, and through importers very materially increase the cost to the consumer." I need scarcely point out that this thought did not trouble him at all in his first communication; the victimized rancher was the sufferer whom he essayed to champion. Facts are stubborn things with people who are not bereft of all reason. Had Captain Robertson taken the ordinary precaution to inquire he would have found that fruit and nursery stock are sold in the markets of this province today at less than one-half the price which ruled when the Horticultural Act became law.

I have been in close touch with the Vancouver market since 1886. Wormy apples were jobbing in 1892, the date

of the act, at \$1.50 per box; to-day as beautiful apples as can be found in any market in the world, pure and free from insect pests, are jobbing at from 60c. to 75c. Pears were selling in 1892 at 5c; they now sell at 2c. to 2 1/2c. Plums were then sold at 5c. to 10c; to-day they are 2c. to 3c, and the difference in nursery stock is still more marked. Very tall-forty apple trees were sold in 1892 at from 40c. to 50c. per tree; pears from 50c. to \$1; plums, 60c. to \$1; plums, 40c. to 75c; cherries from 50c. to \$1.50. To-day I can buy better stock free from pests and disease at from 25 per cent. to 33 1/3 per cent. on these prices.

The quarantine regulations, instead of adding to the cost, have had an entirely opposite effect. We have nursery stock produced in our sun, nurseries, and sold by men who are perfectly responsible, not the peripatetic Yankee tree peddlers who have robbed this province of hundreds of thousands of dollars by selling diseased, rubbishy nursery stock at exorbitant prices. I myself know of over 100,000 seedlings and cuttings having been bought in a single transaction at a certain nursery in Oregon for the British Columbia trade at 4c. per tree, and sold in this province to unsuspecting settlers at 50c. to \$1.25. Mr. Editor, these are cold facts, and a sufficient explanation of the cause why we have not attained greater excellence in horticulture. As I stated in my first letter I repeat now that only a madman or a selfish vandal, and even in this connection, would desire the destruction of the B. C. Horticultural Act and the removal of the wholesome restrictions now enforced for the protection of all concerned in the welfare of this glorious province.

All imported stock, no matter where grown, is inspected with scrupulous care by men who are familiar with horticulture in all its branches, so that it is not possible to have worthless, diseased seedlings substituted for clean, well grown, grafted stock. Is there anything unfair in causing the foreign grown nursery stock or fruit, as the case may be, to bear the trifling cost of inspection? I think no reasonable man would raise the slightest objection. We do not expect to satisfy cranks, however.

Captain Robertson has betrayed such reckless dishonesty as a critic that no confidence whatever can be placed in any statement of his. He has been knocked out at every point; he has not a foot to stand on, but one would expect that a man supposed to have spent the best of his days handling logarithmic problems would manifest some respect for accuracy in figuring out the population of the neighboring republic. Let us see how he comes out in this flight of imagination. He writes thus: "Strange to say there are more English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh in the United States than there are relatively in the United Kingdom; cause, source, statistics, empirical, statistical. About a million and a half of Canadians are helping to build up the United States." A thousand pities that one more would not go to swell the number; he should be domiciled on San Juan. Now for the facts. The number of immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland to the United States from 1821 to 1890 foot up 4,235,277. From Germany, same period, 4,304,128; from Russia, Norway, Austria, Italy, France, Russia, Switzerland, Denmark, Netherlands, 2,853,000; total European immigration in 70 years, 13,603,494. The United Kingdom furnishing less than 40 per cent. The total number of foreign-born population in the United States was 9,249,547 last census; this includes Europeans, Canadians, Mexicans, Central and South Americans, Malays, Japanese and Chinese, people from every race and nation under heaven. Now if we allow for Europeans in round numbers, 8,000,000, we have 1,249,547 for Canadians, (Robertson says there are 1,500,000) Mexicans and other Americans, and allow the same ratio for British and Irish, viz., 40 per cent., which was maintained very evenly for 70 years, we have a grand total of 3,680,000 British and Irish in the United States, which, I believe, is very close to the mark.

The last census taken in the United Kingdom shows a grand total of 38,900,000, or over 28,000,000 more than the entire foreign-born population in the United States.

Now, Mr. Editor, you can judge from the foregoing how recklessly, unblushingly false are the statements of your Moresby Island correspondent. What impudent effrontery in any man to transmit such rubbish as he wrote on the British-born population of the United States. I am amazed that it was ever printed, or that this man should be regarded as a Liberal, for he knows a little of Liberal principles and traditions as he does of science, or he never should have suggested federal interference in questions which concern British Columbia only. He ought to know that the drift of political sentiment is entirely against Dominion coercion, and that every loyal British Columbian must feel restive under a policy which has robbed this province of \$17,000,000 since Confederation solely because our business partners were stronger than we. The hardy pioneers who pushed out to this new land and added a grand young province to the Dominion, should have had very different treatment during the period of our provincial minority; \$17,000,000 spent in river and harbor improvements, building railways and agricultural highways, would have been a better investment for British Columbia than shipping it to Ottawa, as we have been doing, while the unfortunate settlers have been literally washed out of house and home. Your Moresby Island champion cares for none of these things, but would shamelessly invoke Dominion authority to force our government to admit such infected rubbish as cannot be sold at any price in the markets of the Pacific states.

I am very thankful to report that the new government is quite as anxious to support the board of horticulture as its predecessor was, and is co-operating most cordially in every possible way in the enforcement of the horticultural act and quarantine regulations thereunder.

As stated in my last, the eastern fruit growers and the entire staff of the various experimental stations in Canada and the United States, without a single exception, endorse our British Columbia horticulture legislation, and are co-operating with the board to such an extent as to be almost embarrassing. We are receiving regularly valuable shipments of predaceous insects from the United States; I put out thirteen colonies of

such within the last few weeks, and am daily expecting fresh arrivals. The other members of the board are similarly engaged in their respective districts, while the old devil is drifting aimlessly and hopelessly, without chart, compass or helm around the shores of Moresby Island, and when not occupied in reading Van Buren on "Parasites and Mesmerism," smacks the tips and judges for a puppet if it did not diagnose the old man pretty accurately—some would imagine that a desultory rancher would find more metal and congenial employment in reading up on horticulture, stock-breeding and kindred subjects; he spreads himself alternately as a critic on river conservancy and political economy. I find now, when too late to save me from abject humiliation, that the only practical knowledge he has on the former subject is what he gained in dodging in and out of the river which flows into the Yellow Sea. Did you notice, particularly his mechanical metaphor while dilating on the tyrannical oppressions and political trickery of the British and Canadian governments, contrasted with the purity and patriotism of the Japanese. Our statesmen have been "driving square pins in round holes." I acknowledge the corn, for the wooden walls of British which planted colonies in every quarter of the globe, and give peace and security to the oppressed in all lands where the meteor flag of Britain floats, were thus constructed. Square pins for round holes is mechanically correct, but not so for square holes is contrary to practical mechanical principles: If a desultory rancher can bore square holes with such rude appliances as are found at the ordinary British Columbia ranch, he has achieved a mechanical masterpiece. If Captain Robertson will show me how this is done I can guarantee a fortune for both.

My friend seems to be concerned about my "pathological degeneracy." I wonder whose scientific plumage he was sporting when he got that off. I am real well, thanks, and am determined to give the Captain an ocular demonstration of the fact, for I am coming to see him as soon as the season closes, for with my hostile intentions I assume you, but I am a student and anxious to learn all about boring square holes, and if the captain will demonstrate to me its practicability, I shall confess to you and your amused clients that he is not the scold of low degree that his metaphorical flights would indicate.

I challenge him to show wherein the Horticultural Act is mischievous or to point out a single instance of dereliction of duty or oppression by those having charge of the enforcement of the act, but he has failed utterly in producing a atom of proof, and has revealed himself as the most dishonest, impractical humbug that ever wrote a line in the public press of this country, and no one knows better than yourself that we have had regimens of such all through our history.

He complains of my having abused him. I abuse no man, not even a Chinaman.

But there goes the Empress' midnight eight bells, and I must close. I thank you most sincerely for giving me an opportunity to criticize a critic who has had too much rope since he made his debut in this afflicted country. The captain evinces a righteous abhorrence of "political parasites." This must be a recently acquired virtue, for I am in a position to prove that less than one hundred have had no objection to see a veritable barnacle of the most worthless character attached to the bottom of the tight little Liberal craft, which had hardly been safely off the ways. The humiliation which afflicts me is the thought that I was a consenting party, but I am consoled by the fact that the sugar plum did not drop into the open mouth, and that my afflicted neighbors, who have been beggared by other engineering humbugs, have been spared a worse affliction, and may live long enough to see some practical results from the exhaustive investigation now in progress on the Fraser river. Thanking you most heartily, I am yours, with profound respect, T. CUNNINGHAM.

Vancouver, Oct. 2.

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### NOTICE


Is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer unto Nicholas Grech of the retail liquor license now held in respect to Nicky Grech, owner of Bridge and West streets, in the City of Victoria, and also for re-issuance of the temporary transfer of said license unto Alex. Gannone and J. G. Goss, respectively.

Dated this eleventh day of October, 1897.

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ALEX. SIMPSON,  
SOLICITORS.



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Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

## THE TURF.

Following is the programme for the races to take place at the Driving Park tomorrow.

## FIRST DAY—FRIDAY.

\$200—Trotting and pacing, 2:30 class, 3 in 5—W. G. Stevenson's b.m. Fannie Putnam, S. W. Dixon's g.m. Maud Belle, A. Ross Brown, c.h. Barnard, 4.

\$100—Running, half mile and repeat—J. C. Johnston's b.m. Redplicity, a, 121 lbs. J. J. Botting's b.f. Bonboniere, 5, 118 lbs. T. Barlow's c.h. L. Jones, 3, 115 lbs. J. Shaw's b.f. Bright Eyes, 4, 118 lbs.

\$150—Running, one mile—J. J. Botting's s.g. Tanner, 3, 123 lbs. C. H. Cottle's b.g. Catalogue, 5, 123 lbs. G. A. Small's b.g. Allahabad, 5, 123 lbs. W. Marshall's b.m. Sweetheart, 4, 123 lbs.

## SECOND DAY—SATURDAY.

Merchants stakes, \$200, one and a half miles running, handicap—C. H. Cottle's b.g. Catalogue, 5, J. J. Botting's s.g. Tanner, 3, G. A. Small's b.g. Allahabad, 5, W. Marshall's b.m. Sweetheart, 4.

\$150—Running, three quarter mile—J. C. Johnston's b.m. Redplicity, a, 121 lbs. L. Gahrahi's s.g. Dr. McMillan, 5, 120 lbs. W. Marshall's b.m. Sweetheart, 4, 120 lbs. J. J. Botting's s.g. Tanner, a, 120 lbs.

\$100—Running, five-eighths mile and repeat, handicap—T. Barlow's c.h. L. Jones, 3, J. J. Botting's b.f. Bonboniere, 5, G. A. Small's b.g. Allahabad, 5.

\$50—Pony race, half mile, catch weights—C. F. Green's b.g. Inauguration, 5, C. S. Tolson's c.h. Jess, a, A. Jaque's s.g. Lobster, a, J. G. Woodrow's c.h. Yellow Girl, a, W. Robinson's s.g. Don R., a, C. H. Cottle's b.m. Mayflower, a, H. Erskine's s.g. Swipes, a.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.  
PRACTICE MATCH.

A combined practice match will be held at the Caledonia grounds on Saturday afternoon between the Victoria Rugby Club and the 5th Regiment Football Club. Sides will be chosen on the field, and any players wanting a game are requested to turn out. The first league match will be played here on December 13th against Vancouver, and all players who expect a place on the Victoria team must make a point of getting all practice possible in the meantime.

## KOOTENAY'S GROWTH.

Business of the District More Than Trebles Inside of Twelve Months.

The returns for the port of Nelson for the quarter ending September 30th show a wonderful increase in the volume of exports and imports, as compared with the corresponding quarter in 1896. The imports for the quarter amounted in value to \$403,990, made up \$311,330 dutiable goods, \$92,660 free goods. The collections for the quarter amounted to \$80,890.92. The exports amounted to \$1,933,246; animals and their produce \$4,012, and manufacturers \$22,839. For the quarter ending September, 1896, the imports amounted to but \$306,122, and the collections but \$69,143.17. The exports for the same quarter amounted to \$728,568, of which the mines contributed \$720,535. These figures show that the business of Southern Kootenay has tripled during the past twelve months. A comparison between the current quarter and that ending December, 1896, will be even more favorable. A noticeable feature of the customs returns for the port of Nelson is that the value of the exports is five times greater than the value of the imports.

## Greens of the Season.

## Two Stylish Shades Produced By Diamond Dyes.

The latest London, Paris and New York fashion journals say that certain shades of Green, such as Bottle Green and Russian Green, will claim the attention of ladies who wish to conform to fashionable autumn colors. The shades of green just mentioned are worthy of admiration, and they are most becoming and durable colors.

Now is the time to make use of the wonderful Diamond Dyes. Any light colored, faded and cast off dress can be made as good as new and fitted for fall and winter wear. From two to three packages of Diamond Dye Fast Bottle Green for Wool will be required to color a dress and make it a new creation. The new shade, Russian Green, is a shade lighter than Bottle Green, and is made from the same dye—Diamond Dye Fast Bottle Green for Wool. Thousands of ladies who manage to dress well and stylishly are using the Diamond Dyes every day, and are saving scores of dollars every year. If you admire rich and noble green for autumn, do your work of dyeing with the Diamond Dyes.

—Batten furniture at "Weller Bros." comprising arm chairs, rockers, tables, occasional chairs, settees, sofas, and many other desirable pieces of useful and ornamental furniture.

Track repairs will disappear like snow before a Chinook breeze when the Oregon, Washington and Montreal cranks meet next Friday and Saturday at the Driving Park.

## ANOTHER INVENTOR.

## A Preparation to Keep Food Fresh for Any Length of Time.

## Will Completely Change Shipping of Fish as Ice and Salt Are Not Needed.

The Clondyke excitement has brought to the front many men who claim to have invented something which would entirely revolutionize the conditions in the gold lands. There have been genii who have invented ice locomotives, new kinds of river steamers and sleds, in fact everything that they consider would be a money-maker if used in connection with the rush to Dawson.

The latest invention is a mysterious preparation which a Nainaiquoite, Mr. G. Marsh, who is now in the city, claims will keep food from becoming putrid, no matter how long it is kept. By sprinkling the fish, meat, vegetables, fruit, or whatever it be, with his preparation, which, he says, is as pure and simple as sugar, the food may be kept for any length of time. He has in his possession salmon and cod, both cooked and uncooked, prepared in this way and although he has had his samples for the last five months they are still as fresh as the day on which they were put up. He has also meats, beef, pork and sausages and even grouse, chicken and fruits all treated to a dose of the preparation and many of these specimens have been in his possession for periods ranging from three to five months, yet all are seemingly fresh.

"Just imagine," said Mr. Marsh this morning, "the benefit goods prepared in this way will be to the miner. He has only to take a large piece of meat, prepare it with my preparation, and cut off a piece whenever he wants it. The remainder will always keep fresh."

Asked as to the nature of the preparation he said that for the present that must remain a secret, as it had not been patented. "This much I will say," he said, "it is a combination of minerals and is strictly pure." He has been working on his preparation for the past two years, having first given it his consideration in consequence of a desire he has as a fish merchant—to cure fish for the Japanese and Chinese markets. He claims that the preparation will revolutionize the shipping of fish and meats, as both ice and salt will be unnecessary.

Like many inventors, he has not the funds to place his invention on a satisfactory basis, and is looking for a partner with the necessary coin to finance the scheme.

## THE AUTONOMY MOVEMENT.

Madrid, Oct. 13.—A semi-official statement says that by employing native volunteers in Cuba the expenses of the campaign would decrease and operations against the insurgents would be conducted more rapidly. The minister for the colonies announced the fact to the cabinet, with a view to proving the sincerity of the government's promise to grant autonomy to Cuba. He has telegraphed Senator Tonia, the leader of the autonomists, asking him to nominate candidates for important posts under Cuban administration.

## OPENING THE BUILDINGS.

The Government Will Back Down From Its Preposterous Proposition.

Hon. D. W. Higgins was seen on board the Islander last evening by a Times representative. The speaker is on his way to the Kootenay country, and will be absent from the capital for about a month or six weeks.

"I suppose," said the reporter, "that we may accept your absence from the capital at this period as evidence that the new government buildings will not be opened on the 28th inst., as announced by the Colouist?"

"Surely," returned the speaker, "the ceremony can take place without my being present."

"But that is not an answer to my question," urged the reporter. "Do you think the buildings will be opened on the 28th?"

"To be frank with you," returned Mr. Higgins, "I do not think that they will."

"But is not the memorial plate already prepared, and does it not bear the date October 28th?"

"I have not seen the plate. I am told it does bear that date, but it can be altered. The proper time for opening the new buildings will be when parliament assembles for dispatch of business. If they should be opened before, I will not be there, however much I may lament my absence from a great historical ceremony. But we must not borrow trouble on hills before we come to them. I am firmly of the opinion that the building will not be opened on the 28th. Why, they will not be completed by that date, and the plate would bear a falsehood on its face, which the next parliament would doubtless take an early opportunity to remove."

This morning the Times was informed, semi-officially, that the idea of formally opening the buildings on the 28th inst. had been abandoned in consequence of the hostility of Mr. Speaker, Mr. Huxford and other influential legislators.

## MR. DUNSMUIR TALKS.

Extension Mine Coal to Be Shipped From Nanaimo—Smelter Proposed.

As mentioned in the Free Press last evening Mr. James Dunsmuir, accompanied by Mr. W. G. Pinder, engineer and surveyor for Mr. Dunsmuir & Sons, arrived by the noon train from Victoria.

The entire afternoon was spent by Mr. Dunsmuir and Mr. Pinder in making a thorough inspection of the Newcastle township and vicinity, to ascertain if it was practicable to obtain a suitable route for a line of railway from the E. & N. Extension mine coal to the south of the Millstream.

In the evening a Free Press representative called on Mr. Dunsmuir at the Hotel Wilson, and in answer to a question by the scribe, Mr. Dunsmuir stated that Mr. Pinder and himself had been out the whole afternoon on the Newcastle township, looking for a suitable route to enable them to

ship the E. & N. Extension coal from this point.

And what is the prospect for such shipments being made from Nanaimo harbor? asked the press man.

The present outlook for the shipping of the coal from this port is very good, replied Mr. Dunsmuir. The company proposed to utilizing the E. & N. line to a point near Mr. Thomas Ritchie's residence on Newcastle townsite. From there the company propose to run a Y line, making connection with the proposed docks to be erected immediately adjoining the north side of the Millstream, at the intersection of Stewart avenue and Water street. The proposed docks will be some fifteen hundred feet in length, extending to the deep water of the harbor. The design of the docks will be similar to those now in use at Dulon, and will allow deep water vessels to load on each side at all stages of the tides. Mr. Dunsmuir explained that this class of dock was not considered superior to any other for quick dispatch in the shipment of coal.

In answer to a question as to when the work would be likely to be commenced, Mr. Dunsmuir replied, "Immediately the proposed docks are settled."

Mr. Dunsmuir remarked that Nanaimo appeared to be dull, and thought the best way to brighten things up would be the establishment of other industries. He said he had offered thirty acres of land for a proposed smelter site, free of charge, but since then had heard nothing further about the erection of the smelter.

On being told that the promoters at one time wanted a ten year guarantee of \$150,000, with free power, Mr. Dunsmuir said that the interest alone would be sufficient to erect a smelter.

Mr. Dunsmuir left this morning for Union, returning on Friday—Free Press.

## CHEAP BIDS FOR NOTORIETY.

There are few follies some persons will not commit to get their names into the papers without actual desertion, says Sun.

Every country and every town has its notoriety-hunters, and silly indeed are the bids they often make in their anxiety to be talked about.

Some time ago a young German waggered that he would travel in a jacking-case from Berlin to Paris and back, only leaving his box for refreshments at Paris before starting on the return journey. He was dispatched in a ventilated case early one morning and treated to a good dose of bumping by the porters, who were unaware of what the case contained. At Paris he was claimed by some friends, who took him out, and after giving him refreshments packed him and sent him back to his fatherland. He is probably a very proud man to-day, but these persons are easily satisfied especially with themselves.

Rather more than a year ago two misguided American youths called upon the editor of a New York paper and agreed with him to crawl through a large number of France on their hands and knees. Considerable attention was given to the proposed feat, and a great number of people collected at the starting place to give the silly youths a "push-off." Certainly they started, but they returned under and when before they had covered a mile of the 2,000 odd they had promised to traverse.

Not long since a Frenchwoman made a silly attempt to climb the steeple of a church in the town in which she resided, and she had called upon a large number of her friends to attend and witness her foolhardiness. Before she had, however, climbed half-way up the steeple she turned faint, and, falling to the ground, met a horrible death through her own vanity.

But this is merely a "cheap bid." The climbing of church steeples seems to have very great charms for some notoriety-hunters. Many persons have been killed in attempting in this way to gain a little fame, and many others have only been saved by the police preventing any such attempt.

But most foolhardy of all was the bid made by an Englishman—or, rather, a Welshman—who waggered to roll in a large barrel down a steep Welsh hill. He performed the feat in the presence of a number of friends as foolish as himself, but he only lived a few days to enjoy the notoriety he had drawn upon himself. He was scarcely more than a mass of flesh and bone when taken out of the barrel on arriving at the foot of the hill.

## SHE WAS INDIGNANT.

Ducks Don't Wear Trousers in the City Any More Than in the Country.

She had a very determined look in her eyes as she came down the stairs of her nephew's house, where she was visiting, prepared for departure, relates the Detroit Free Press.

Setting her luggage down in the hall, she pushed open the door of the room where the family was at breakfast, and said:

"I didn't quite hear her heart ter do what I first intended to. I s'pose I'd better hold for a good deal the way of hospitality, an', though I've certainly had provocations, I've got too much respect for my kin-ter walk out of the door an' not even say good-bye."

"Why," her nephew exclaimed, "you're not thinking of leaving us so soon? You're bound to stay a week longer, at the very least."

"That was before certain happenings had come ter pass. I know amusement's scarce, but I don't propose to remain an' be a laughing stock far and away, an' especially not far my own relations."

"Nobody has been laughing at you."

"That's nice enough fur you ter say, when you're the very one as tried to be smart at my expense."

"I wish you would tell me exactly what occurred."

"There ain't no use o' harrerin' it up an' makin' it worse," she answered, her lips closing firmly.

"I ask it as a simple favor. I'm sure there must be some understanding."

"No there ain't no misunderstanding. An' there ain't no use o' you tryin' ter deny that you started a conversation with me this mornin' by sayin' you guessed you'd have ter go down to the clothin' store. Of course, bein' anxious ter make talk, so long as you seemed so inclined, I says, 'What fur?' That ain't no use o' my guessin' further."

"But I insist upon it."

"You can't deny that you're answer was that you was gona' ter git a pair o' duck trousers."

"Of course I won't deny it; that is what I intended to say."

"There! You've been leadin' me on an' ter do it all over ag'in an' show off before yer family. Es ef I didn't know ducks ter den't wear trousers, I'd say you was more than they do in the country. The next time yo' try ter make a joke it'll be safer ter cut out somebody es can't see through a mistletoe when they's a hole in it."

Jean Ingelow's personal estate amounted to only \$30,000 at her death.

All the Western racing cranks will be here for the Autumn meeting, on the 15th and 16th.

**Windsor Salt**  
Purest and best for table and dairy no adulteration, never cakes.



## Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be the place where, in eighteen ninety-three that white world-wonder of arch and dome should shadow the nation's polychrome. Here at the Fair was the prize conferred on Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred. Chicago-like, they a record show. Since they started—30 years ago.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success. That means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the record:

## 50 Years of Cures.

## VANCOUVER LADY'S SPRAIN.

Her Husband's Strong Recommendation of Magic Liniment.

"It affords me much pleasure," says Mr. J. Banerman, of the Vancouver Hardware Company, "in recommending Magic Liniment. My wife received a bad sprain, which caused the ankle to swell and give her great pain. Magic Liniment was applied, and on the first application the swelling and soreness almost entirely disappeared. We have used many other liniments, but nothing equals this remedy. We find it very useful in our home and would not be without it." No liniment has ever received such strong recommendation as Magic Liniment, and no home should be without it. 25c., by John Cochrane and D. E. Campbell.

The zoological garden of Stuttgart, Germany, is possessed of a tiger with a glass eye, probably the only one in the world. Some time ago the tiger was attacked with Ophthalmia, which deprived it of the sight of one of its eyes. It soon became so unsightly that the superintendent of the garden concluded to have the tiger killed. At this juncture some one proposed that a glass eye might be used to advantage, and a staff of surgeons was called in to perform the operation. The king of the jungle was placed under the influence of opium, and with the help of six or eight men, all of whom could scarcely hold the patient still, the afflicted eye was removed and a new glass one inserted. For a few days the tiger was in a wildly savage mood and tried his best to claw the glass eye from its place, but he finally grew accustomed to it, and now looks out quite calmly upon his admiring visitors, many of whom never suspect that he is a one-eyed monster.

To get relief from biliousness, indigestion, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

## PASSENGERS.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—Miss Cochrane, Miss Baker, M. Rogers, A. Adams, F. Orville, L. Reynolds, Miss Rich, Miss Stewart, Miss Fries, Miss Johns, Miss Brown, Miss White, Miss Lane, Miss Wood, Miss Miller, Miss Ferris, Miss Rhodes, Miss Williams, Miss Ash, J. H. Adams, Miss Sinclair, Miss Jones, Miss King, Miss Lind, F. Riddle, R. Porter, R. E. Brown, Mrs. Blake, F. Smith, P. Colvin and wife, J. Wallace, P. A. Small, G. Allen, W. Grant, H. Woodbridge, R. S. Chapman, S. Osborne, W. McDonald, P. O'Brien, Miss Voss, M. Larkin and wife, A. Jennings.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver—W. Williams, M. McMillan, C. R. Shaw, P. J. Brail and wife, B. Hansen, G. Morris, H. Ross where the family was at breakfast, Matthews, W. Stewart, F. Babbage, G. J. Harvey, W. S. Gore, W. Gill, D. H. Harris, Capt. Grant, W. J. Scott, W. S. Chambers, Dr. Crompton, R. T. Cooper, W. J. Bowler, R. W. Clark, H. S. Austin, N. J. Shaw, R. Jameson, G. A. Jones, L. McPhillips, D. Young, S. McArthur, R. C. Bright, W. G. Marshall, W. F. Anderson, H. G. Ross.

Per steamer Tees from the North—H. Snow, E. T. Lafayette, J. D. Gilchrist, H. Davis, R. Williams, P. Peterson, M. O. Remond, A. Robb, B. A. Gordon, H. H. Davern, M. Williscroft, Mrs. Williscroft, Miss Williscroft, A. S. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, John Clayton, Miss Fraser, Miss Draney, S. A. Spencer, B. A. Bird, Miss Cook, D. Campbell, E. Wilkerson.

## CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—H. W. Colbrook, W. Grant, F. McQuade & Son, E. G. Prior & Co., Bruckman & Ker, Bishop of Columbia, Langley & H. Ross, J. McMillan, Hickman, W. H. Co., O. N. Rogers, A. & W. Wilson, Wyler Bros, Fell & Co., O. H. Bruckman & Co., Westcott Bros.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver—D. Spencer, E. N. Ry, R. J. Matthews, E. A. Morris, Ames Holden Co., Nicholls & R. F. Fairbridge, Mrs. G. O. Summels, B. G. Brewster, Ry, John Ross, D. H. Ross & Co., Alton I. Works, J. Johnston, R. Dunsmuir & Co., Mrs. J. A. Coate, Lens & Leiser, A. & W. Wilson, J. Angus, G. O. Hinton, Langley & H. Ross, A. B. Erickson, J. Maynard, Chung Cheong, J. Hatch & Co., B. H. Stool, Lens & Leiser, O. H. Brown, B. & K. Stilling Co., S. Leiser, A. & W. Wilson, Rev. G. H. Baker, Capt. T. Foster, J. Angus, G. O. Hinton, A. Williams, Mrs. A. Laperriere, D. McQuade, L. & Henderson Bros, A. B. Erickson, F. M. Hutchinson, M. A. Carville, J. Fiercy & Co., P. C. Rayner, J. Maynard, Don Cartridge Co., Don Ex Co.

Per steamer Tees from the North—Federation Brand Can Co., Dr. Newcombe, R. Williams, R. Snow, H. Davis, Weller Bros, T. Dams & Co., S. Leiser & Co., John Johnston, A. P. Moffat, J. B. Todd & Son, Miss G. Fraser, J. Fiercy, A. B. Miller, S. A. Spencer.

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Our business has increased steadily since the first, when we announced our closing out sale, and at such a rate that it promises to attain proportions we had not dreamt of. There has hardly been a day when we have not had to order by wire some-line of staples which threatened to run out in a day or two, and as we have nearly three months ahead of us we are ordering heavily. We have just received a shipment of

## Four Tons of Envelopes OVER HALF A MILLION

All 7s and 8s, the best stock, in 5 different qualities, which we will be able to sell at from 75 cents per 1,000 up.

## Jamieson Books and Stationery, 61 Government Street.

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Agents for Crossley's world-renowned Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets. Fine designs and colorings, in different grades and styles. Large stock of Hearth Rugs, Mats, etc., to suit everybody.

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★ GOLD FIELDS ★  
★ ARE IN CANADA ★

Goods purchased elsewhere than in Canada are subject to Customs Duty on entering the Yukon. Strong force of Customs Officers and Mounted Police stationed at the Passes. Customs Certificates on purchases in Canada will prevent any delay from Canadian or United States officials.

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British Columbia,

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## G. A. KIRK,

President B. C. Board of Trade.

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated at the South Arm of Teella Lake—East side of the Arm—commencing from the southwest corner post of George Byrnes' claim; thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to the line of Alfred J. Thomas' claim, thence west 80 chains to A. J. Thomas' northwest corner post, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement along the east bank of Hamilton River and the east shore of the Arm.

JAMES ANDREW GRANT,  
Victoria, B. C., 13th October, 1897.

## The Electric Wood Yard

**BEST STOVE WOOD FOR SALE**  
In all lengths as required, promptly delivered. Orders for Cash taken.

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You would do well to see Weller Bros' stock of table linens, napkins, towels, etc. They have a complete stock in that line.

## TO LET.

6 roomed house, Randall street, \$5.  
5 roomed house, Jansie street, \$5.  
6 roomed house, Pandora street, \$5.  
6 roomed house, Oak Bay avenue, \$5.  
7 roomed cottage, Jubilee avenue, \$12.50.  
5 roomed house, 4 acres land, Oak Bay avenue, \$12.50.  
10 roomed house, Pandora street, \$15.  
9 roomed house, Oak Bay avenue, \$14.  
6 roomed house, Chatham street, \$10.  
6 roomed house and stable, Victoria West, \$15.  
9 roomed house, Dallas Road.  
11 roomed house, Garbally Road, \$15.  
9 roomed furnished house, Quadra street, \$25.  
And houses in all parts of Victoria.

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GLASSES ADJUSTED, 37 EYES TESTED FREE.  
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